INSURANCE.

Japan believes in Japanese Companies. Brazil and Argentine do not send their money out of their country.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Then why India alone still persists in keeping faith in foreigners?
The Indian Insurance Companies want your support. Give it and make them big.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 134— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
8 Oct.	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.
xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
20th Oct.	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Oct.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	ELLORA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKABADOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA. SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	4th Oct.	8th Oct.
Indus Maru	13th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47. THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Li Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers Fatehpuri Road, Delhi:—Posts of Clerks, Overseers, Typists, Graduates, Doctors, Signallers and Matriculates, etc.
A R493.

WANTED.—AMBITIOUS MEN, really desirous of making big money easily, quickly, yet honourably (spare or full time essential) to apply for our "Selected Formulas", without delay. Price Rupee one only. Post free. (Unused stamps and not money order) GUPTA c/o. Post Box No. 2032, Bombay.
A R496.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, preferable a Gujarathi, See BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes, Street, Fort, Bombay, between 5 and 6 p.m.
A 488

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Smart EUROPEAN and INDIAN CANVASSERS, both sex, on liberal commission. Apply SECRETARY, IMPERIAL INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Post Box 72, Delhi.
A 29325

WANTED—An experienced B.A., with Physics and Chemistry or a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected, to the HEAD MASTER High School, Radhanpur (via. Patan).
A 29319

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—ADVERTISERS for the "Indian Outlook" to be out on Divali day. For rates and sample copies apply sharp to MANAGER "THE INDIAN OUTLOOK", Sholapur.
R495.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THOSE having new brand Spinning and Weaving Machinery and their spare parts should please apply with particulars to Box No. 2037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R491.

LEOPARD SKINS (untanned) are required in large numbers, quote right price and number you can supply to HANS RAJ NARULA, Anarkali Street, Lahore, Punjab.
T R494.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 2, Foolscap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

ONE 2nd Hand DRILLING MACHINE in good working order, Drills up to 3|4 inch, Distance from pillar to drill spindle 10-1|4 inches. Base to spindle (Max) 2'6-3|4". Adjustable work table, circular. Two speeds.

Offers to be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Palace Garage, Jodhpur.
29347

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi Fair, WARDEN ROAD between PEDDER ROAD and HORNBY VELLARD will be temporarily CLOSED to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on the 4th October to 2 a.m. on the 5th October, 1927.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st September, 1927.
29333

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, 32 Apollo Street, at Bansilal Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements for the year ended 31st March, 1927.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1927, to SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
CHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1927.
29348

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

1st DIVIDEND.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per share has been declared in this matter and the same will be paid on presentation of share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on and after the 3rd day of October, 1927, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

Dated this 15th September, 1927.

GOOLAMHUSEIN E. SOMJEE,
DANIEL S. HARALIAN,
Liquidators.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1.)

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5|9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358. Dadar Naigaum Division.

(LOT NO. 2).

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.
1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.
1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.
1 small structure for office.
1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION STONES, SUCH AS SAPPHIRES, GLASS EMERALDS, POLISHED DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SILVER BARS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 3352 of 1920 (Govindram Pehulram vs. Tricumdas Turachand and Anr.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms:—

Imitation stones such as sapphires of different colours, glass emeralds, polished diamonds, Lolak Gore, rubies, silver bars, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE KARNAPHULI JUTE MILLS, LTD.

Registered Office: Comilla, BENGAL.

Authorised Capital	..	Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each.		
Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000.		
Subscribed	..	Rs. 2,38,000
Under-written	..	Rs. 8,00,000
Paid-up	..	Rs. 34,286

35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.

Agents for selling shares are wanted every where. Commission upto 10 per cent.

For particulars write to the
MANAGING AGENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"IN HOLLYWOOD
With Potash and Perlmutter"
7 Reels
Stars include
NORMA & CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TAXI TAXI"

"YES, SIR WHERE TO?"
TO THE
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,
LAMINGTON ROAD
WHERE THEY ARE SHOWING
"TAXI TAXI"
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
WITH
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
AND
MARIAN NIXON.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 5th October, at 9 P. M.
In aid of Peoples' Free Ophthalmic Hospital.
VICHITRA LILA
and on THURSDAY, 6th Oct., at 4 P. M.
(Specially on account of Dussera Holiday.)
PREM SANYAS
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Reserve your Seats at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1|2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists, Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God, Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess, Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist, Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,
In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA
IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
BANJESS STREET . BOMBAY

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Narrow market. Hedge selling absorbed by by trade buying. Heavy rains. Range 14 points. Futuees 2 to 5 points lower.

New York, Oct. 1.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened steady on bettr Liverpool cablegrams. Prices showed a rise of 11 points with trade support, but increased offerings checked the advance and prices declined in a narrow market. The close was quiet at a decline of 3 to 5 points for near months while March option ruled steady at a rise of 2 points.

Heavy rains are reported from Texas and Oklahoma interfering with picking and damaging the crop. The weather in this section is said to be very unfavourable and although at present it looks that the flood long liquidation had run its course the pressure of hedge selling discourages any bull on the bull side. After a decline of 3 cents per lb., cotton appears to be once more in the grip of conflicting influences. Frankness compels us in our survey of condition to array technical strength on one side and unfavourable fundamentals on the other.

It would be idle to venture the prediction that cotton has reached its extreme bottom. Further weakness, however, will depend largely upon two factors the size of the crop and the manner in which the supply is marketed. The latter is the element that governs at present the weight of hedge pressure. No doubt there will be periods of confusing irregularity due to crop estimates from time to time, necessitating certain important readjustments. The size of the crop has received drastic discounting so far, and while the immediate future of the market largely depends on the Bureau's estimate at the end of the week, we see nothing in the general situation to cause a run away of prices from present levels.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York under date 1st instant:—

October highest 21.40 (10-09 a.m.) last 21.26 (at the close).

Good undertone. Trade buying. Heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma, very unfavourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Hill and Vose as under:—

Cotton: Think any further decline likely to operate and believe eventually much higher."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations during the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 9/14 "F.B.H.

S Garbeta Sh 14/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S Howara Sh. 14/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment. September Sh. 14/6 per cwt B H

Shipment Oct Nov Dec sh. 14/10 per cwt B H

Shipment Jan Feb Mar Rs. 10/2 1/2 per F B H

Jamnagar C I F: September Sh 15/2 per F B H

Oct Nov Dec sh 15/5 per cwt F B H

Jan Feb March Rs. 10/5 per cwt F B H

S. R. B. Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt F B H

Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt. B H

Tone: Steady.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Apply to :—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVERPOOL.

Opened quiet on Continental selling. Closed steady. Futures 14 to 18 higher. Egyptains 30 points higher.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet with some selling believed to be on the Continental accounts but prices improved towards the close on scattered covering. The close was fairly steady at a rise of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton improved 7 points to 11.64d. per lb. Sales of ready cotton were fairly good at 5,000 bales.

The Empire Cotain Contracts closed 16 points higher January being quoted at 11.42d. per lb. Egyptian prices ruled firm and closed 30 to 34 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 1st instant:—

9-10 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Oklahoma and South Texas. More rains expected.

10-25 a.m.: Small market. Some Continental selling.

1 p.m.: Watkins Bureau condition 51.2 per cent. crop 1,22,90,000 bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 1st instant:—

Weather unfavourable but hedge selling checking advance.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends under date 1st October 1927:

"Opinion unchanged advanced to-day on Watkins Bureau 12,289,000 bales, but later declined on partial realising. We continue to favour purchases on breaks in consequence of unfavourable weather and crop deterioration."

Note:—Summer Time ends yesterday in England. The next Bureau Report made up to 1st October, indicating the probable production on revised acreage of 40026,000 acres, together with ginnings upto September 30th will be published in New York at 4 p.m. English Greenwich Time on 8th October, 1927.

The following private crop estimates are to hand:—

Norman Mayer & Co. condition 53 p.c. against previous estimate of Sept. 2nd 56.1 p.c.

J. W. Jay and Co. condition 55.2 p.c., crop 13,606,000 bales against previous estimate of August. 30th 61.4 per cent. crop 14,007,000 bales.

Clement Curtis and Co. condition 53.3 per cent, crop 13,037,000 bales, against previous estimate of July 29th 73.1 per cent, crop 14,418,000 bales.

Reiss Bros. have sent the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop deteriorating expect further reduction next Bureau. Think purchases advisable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
October	11.30
November	11.33
December	11.39
January	11.43
February	11.43
March	11.46
April	11.45
May	11.48
June	11.43
July	11.40
August	11.30
September	11.33
October	11.00
Middling Spot	11.65

SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,942,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	374,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	156,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,125,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	384,000
Total Sales	39,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	15,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,600
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	400
American Cotton Afloat	54,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	147,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	323,000

BOMBAY.

Early selling followed by strade covering. Sevri tone steady.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 425|8 and declined to 422|8 for Broach A.M. delivery on general selling. At this level the parity between local and Americans being attractive, there was heavy straddle covering and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 425|8 427|8 422|8 427|12
Oomra D. J. 397 397 392 397
Bengal D. J. 352, 352, 352.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened very steady 10 points higher. The local market opened at Rs.429 for Broach A|M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 430|4 on reports damage to Broach crop by rain. but prices declined on profit taking and were as under at 6-30 p.m.

The Bombay Cotton Market is now not to close as per notice of the East India Cotton Association, so there will never be any closing rates.

Broach: A.M. 429 430|4 428|4 428|4
Oomra D.J. 400 400 398 398
Bengal: D.J. 353 534 352|12 352|12

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

100 H. Rambhagat Morbi 357
100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 375
100 Ozoburin & Co. Darwa 413
200 Volkart Bros. C. P. No. 1 420
200 Volkart Bros. Amalner 402
100 B. Karshandas Vadhwal 398
100 H. Nenshi Amraoti 398
100 G. V. Lanke Bhilwara 380
100 Forbes & Co. Bijapur 380

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The East India Cotton Association Rate for Hedge Contracts as follows:—

Bengal 352 D/J.
Broach 428 A/M
Oomra 397 D/J.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Delivery Contract Ready Mill Terms	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	355		
Bengal Fine M. G.	350 plus 14 plus 11		
Bengal F.G. F.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. MG	345		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	350		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	415		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415 plus 28 plus 21		
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	410		
Arvi Fine M.G.	410 plus 21 plus 14		
Amraoti Fine M. G.	400|3		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	400|13 plus 14 plus 6|7		
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400 plus 6|7	—1	
Muthia Fine M.G.	390	—7	
Nanded|Purna Best Quality			
Purna Averge			
Parbhani|Sailu Average Quality	400		
Indore Ujjain	359		
Burwah Sanavad	395		
		March	
Broach Fine M. G.	428|30 plus 15		
Broach F.G.	418|20		
Westerns Good M.G.	405		
Westerns H. G.			
Cambodia Fine M.G.	465|70		
Miraj|Sangli F.G.	435		
Compta F. G M. G.	435		
Dhollera			
Kadi|Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 1-10-27	Last Year	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	72	475		1362
Central India	120	5707		5053
Barsi and Nagar		891		333
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342		110
Berar		2734		1139
Central Provinces		2284		168
Total Oomras	192	12433		8,165
Dholera	103	10116		1227
N.W. Provinces		2402		1345
Rajputana	121	4567		3511
Sind-Punjab		2124		2085
Broach		1956		9
Coompta & Dharwar		2190		3349
Westerns-Northerns		1931		4721
Cocanada				17
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	5832		3489
Persian	20	1224		1411
American		16722		3505

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready Rs. 21-7-9.
Asho 21-7-9
Karika 21|7-9

SILVER.

London-Ready 25-10-0.
London Forward 25-9-0.
London-Shanghai
Opening 2 6 5|16.
Closing 2 6 1|8.
London Silver:
Ready 58-0-0

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
Asho	58 3 0	58 3 0	57 15 0	57 15 0
Kartika	58 3 0	58 3 0	58 0 0	58 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P. 121-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170-1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/10
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/10.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market has a less steady appearance. China was a buyer at lower rate.
American Cross Rate 4.86 5/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION

It is reported that Mr. Gann, the Cotton Oracle has sent the following cable from New York:—

"Main trend is down. Cotton is a better sale on rally than purchase on reaction. Heavy liquidation is taking place and it may be several weeks yet before it reaches bottom and get permanent support."

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3 Months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per. cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2 to 2-1/2 per cent.
1 and 3 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Egyptian and African	2394	6730	
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		--	
Total	536	63,891	39,567

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

1—10—27	This year.	Last year.
Europe 110	37,129	31,801
Japan & China ..	50,260	10778
Coast Ports ..	1519	363
Up-country by Rail	46,82	7,345
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	5,419	5,651
Total 110	99,009	55,938

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCA MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay,
Bombay, Sept. 3.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Textile	per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 6
Jecob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Appollo	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 3
Hindustani	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 0 6
Dand Sahib	,,	1 0 0
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rachael	per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 1 6
Appollo	,,	1 1 3
Moon	,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntla	,,	1 0 0
Sundri Brand	,,	0 15 9
Globe	,,	0 15 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Pakhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
Kachawa	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring		1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL +lbs. 5.		
Bombay Cotton Per Piece		4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 8 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 10 0
BLACK CHECK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 6 0
1325 Morarji	,,	6 0 0
GABRUN No. 5124.		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 8 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 6 0
SALITA.		
Century	per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPPED SADIES Yards 12.		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece		0 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 8 0
Appolo David	,,	2 8 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 6

STOCKS AND SHARES

HARD FIGHT AMONG OPERATORS

SECURITIES RATHER STEADY.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, Oct. 3.

Cotton Mill Shares were quiet but stead. The market opened to-day steady and B. Dyeings improved to 985 on bull support but declined towards the close. Fazal Pearls and Century fluctuated within a small range and the closing tone was weak.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Bombay Burma Shares were weak on profit taking. Tata Iron and Steel Def. and Ord. were slightly weak. Shivrajpurs were steady. Trams were neglected.

SECURITIES:—

3 1|2 per cent securities opening at 76|3 the values advanced to 76|7 and closed at 76|6 for the 3rd October delivery. Therewas good demand for 4 per cent. 1934|37 and 5 per cent. 1933 bonds. Closing ton was steady.

COTTON MILLS (Moorat 1927.)	Bombay, Oct. 3. Paid Up.	Closing rates
Ahmedabad Advance	e100	415
Alliance	100	30
Apollo	50	7
Bombay Cotton	500	340
Bombay Dyeing	250	978/12
Bradbury	250	300
Century	100	432/8
Central India	100	546/4
Central India Pref.	500	487/8
Colaba Land	100	136/4
Coorla	100	175
Crescent	100	212/8
Currim	250	260
David	500	270
Dawn	250	725
Edward Sassoon	200	132/8
E. D. Sassoon	10	1
Elphinstone	250	19/8
Fazulbhoy	250	955
Finlay	50	160
F. Petit	1000	625
Globe	100	33/4
Gokak	100	130
Indian Bleaching	100	261/4
Indore Malwa	100	371/4
Jamshed Mfg.	250	65
Kastoorchand	50	29/8
Khatau	100	92/8
Kikachand Mills	25	1/12
Kohinoor	100	267/8
Luxmi Cotton	1000	6800
Madhavrao Scd.	100	16
Madhowji	100	115
Mathuradas	500	85n
Maneckji Petit	1000	1750n
Meyer Sassoon	100	85
Morarji	1000	2050
New Great	200	313/12
New City	100	140
Pabani	250	277/8
Pearls	250	598/12
Phoenix	100	417/8
Premier	10	13
Sholapur	1000	8100
Simplex	250	177/8
Standard	500	1600
Swan	50	160
Swadeshi	100	535
Tata Mill	500	90
Vishnu Cotton	500	3050
BANKS.		
Imperial	500	1435
Imperial	125	352/8
India	50	79/8
Baroda	50	88
Central	25	28/2
Eastern	£ 5	83
National Bank	£12½	£48-1/2
RAILWAYS.		
Ahd. Prantij	500	900
Amritsar Patia	100	145
Cen. Prov. Ry.	100	103
Dhond Baramati	100	101
Guzer at Ry.	100	9278
Hoshiarpur	100	99
Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	100	90
Mandhra Bhon	90	78
Sara Sirajgunj	100	96
Sialkote	100	107/8
Sindh Lt. Ry.	100	145

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/016.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/33 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/8.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8
4 per cent Mnnicipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—17th Oct. Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76-7; 1945/55 Rs. 107/5/0 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/5.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Upper Sindh	100	95
Tapti Valley	500	702/8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Ahmedabad Electric	100	82/8
Andhra Valley	1000	805
Alcock	100	303/12
B. Burma	125	700
B. Burma N. L.	50	267/8
Br. India Insurance	10	8/4
Bt. Burma Pet. Sah.		5/13
B. Tramway	50	145
B. Tramway Pref.	50	68
Bombay Steam	250	197/8
Bombay Telephone	50	42/4
Bundi Cement	10	31/4
Indian Cement	250	180/4
Central India Mining	10	25/12
Eastern Chemical ordy.	£1	1/8
Eastern Chemical Defd. sh.	2	1
Katni Ordinary	100	170
Katni Deferred	40	550
Oriental Life Ass.	50	2125
New India Insur.	25	27
Punjab P. Cement Ord.	10	8
Punjab P. Cement Pref.	10	13
Shivrajpur	10	54
Tata Iron Ordinary	75	53
Tata Iron Deferred	30	178/12
Tata Iron 1st Pref.	150	133
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	100	83xd
Tata Hydro	1000	1070
Tata Oil	100	25
Tata Power Ord.	1000	513/12
Tata Power Pref.	1000	852/8
Scindia Steam	15	16/14

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

BULLISH SENTIMENT PREDOMINATES

(From Our Correspondent.)

New York, Oct. 1.

Weather warmer but on the whole unfavourable. Decided improvement next Bureau not anticipated. Basis firm. Marketing distinctly slow. Futures market dominated by weather with bullish sentiment predominating. Little outside speculation.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Conditions are unsettled in the north of the Bay of Bengal and extensive rain has fallen along the Burma and South Bengal coasts. Weather is becoming disturbed over the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad north, and Madras Deccan and local in Central Provinces, Gujarat, Hyderabad south, Mysore, and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point one and a half, Diamond Island three quarters, Kyaukypyu one and a half, Myitkyina three, Sibsagar three quarters, Dibrugarh two, Teepur a half, Silchar one, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Narayanganj a half, Calcutta two, Akola three quarters, Khandwa three, Seoni and Pendraone, Bhuj a alf, Surat one and a half, Bombay a half, Ratnagiri one, Marmagao three quarters, Karwar and Sholapur one, Aurangabad and Parbhani half, Nazambad one and a half, and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast: Increase in Orissa, extension along north Madras coast and into Rajputana and decrease in Hyderabad central Provinces west and Assam.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.41, Fort 1.14 J. J. Hospital 1.13.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.30, Fort 81.47, J. J. Hospital 67.84.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital 84.09.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3rd October 1927.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. (F) at 8 a.m. 29.801 inches .054 below normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.712 inches .046 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees 3.9 below normal.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.9 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 18 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy—10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.86 inches.

Total rainfall during year 65.37 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 3RD OCTOBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 3rd October 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally in defect in the east of the provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal at Lahore and the minimum at Ambala; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Mainpuri, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur and in defect at Ajmer. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.50 inches of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.50 inches, Surat 1.53 inches and Dessa 0.27 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over west Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was higher than usual in north Gujarat only.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 3.00 inches of rain, Akola 0.87 inches, Nagpur 0.12 inches and Chanda 0.37 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.41 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.92 inches, Karwar 1.02 inches and Marmagao 0.68 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82.2 deg. (4 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 76.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.12 inches of rain, Ahmednagar 0.16 inches, Sholapur 1.15 inches, Belgaum 0.19 inches, Aurangabad 0.52 inches and Nizamabad 1.67 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperture was considerably below normal in the latter area and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues generally active in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.26 inches at Mangalore, 0.17 inches at Calicut and 0.11 inches at Bellary.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3.

Cape Ortegan, McMaster, Rangoon.
Aquileia, China, Genoa.
Essex Envoy, Churchill, Calcutta.
C Valencia, Johnson, Liverpool.
Schenfels, Kirkee, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4.

Sigrum, Kawamiso, Rangoon.
Algie, Pederson, Calcutta.
Howra, Grace, Java.

LOADING.

Oct. 3.

Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.

S S Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Cape Ortegal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and mail.

S S Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Essex Envoy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Valencia:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Valencia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Schenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Schonfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Sigrun:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Sigrun, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Algie:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Algie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Howra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 3.

S S Ranpura for London:—30 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 17 bundles bagna skins raw, H O M Sawal; 9 bundles lamb skins raw, H M M J Mahomed; 11 bundles lamb skins raw, Mr A M S Kapur; 2 bales goat skins tanned, M Ladu.

For Marseilles:—2 cases tanned lizard skins, J Parmananda and Co.

For London:—10 bales goat skins tanned and 2 bales sheep skins tanned, H R Rehmunbhai and Co; 48 cases bristles, J A Beghie and Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, H Habibullahoff; 3 bales woollen carpets, 1 bale woollen blankets, and 6 cases bristles, M M and Co; 10 cases fish maws, K Dhanji and Co; 55 bundles sheep skins, 1 bundle broad tails, 14 bundles woollen carpets and 1 bundle sila carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 casks Indian condiments M Jaonjinji and Sons; 100 bales hemp, S Parmamand; 54 bales cotton rags, B Mahsukhasia and Co; 3 bales goat skins tanned, A Sanstary.

For Marseilles:—10 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 250 cwts mustardseed, and 250 cwts Gum Arabic, Tamboli and Co.

For Constantinople:—13 bundles woollen carpets, Azizmahoff and Jamshedoff.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—106 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 50 bales wool raw, G Sobhoomal; 51 bales wool raw, C Ghandshamdas.

S S Ehrenfels for Antwerp:—1,000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 42 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virji and Co; 2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, and 4,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 3.

S S Mantua, Agents M M and Co, from London:—202 cases cigarettes, 42 cases Whisky, 23 cases gin, 10 barrels rum, 47 cases beer, 88 cases and 3 casks wines, 100 hogsheads ale, 15 cases cider, 2 cases bitters 42 cases crowncorks, 13 cases Electroplatedware, 6 cases Silver Mounted goods, 71 cases medicine, 1 case Ivory rings, 2 casks Ivory bangles, 1 cask and 11 packages, 18 pieces Ivory, 36 cases and 61 bales paper, 20 cases Electrodes, 93 cases shooks, 50 drums boilerine, 40 cases common soap, 25 cases Toilet soap, 60 cases Fruit salt, 16 cases Epsom salt, 5 cases Coffee, 15 cases Perfumed spirits, 19 cases Mango pulp, 100 cases wincorins, 12 cases Quinine, 100 bags glue, 500 pieces Zinc plates, 25 bales and 3 cases carpets.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Casterseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 47|8. Highest nil. Lowest Rs. 46|14 Closing Rs. 47|1|6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs 4|7 Highest Rs. nil. Lowest nil. Closing Rs. 4|6|9

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56|4 Highest nil. Lowest Rs. 56. Closing Rs. 56|2.

WEEKLY HARE CIRCULAR

LEWIS AND JONES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

As foreshadowed in our last report, a slight revival of business in Government Securities has matured during the last few days, the rise in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper being outstanding. The latter may be outcome of several factors one of which is undoubtedly "end account" purchases. The probability of a continuance of present easy money conditions throughout October has also induced a certain amount of speculative buying.

5 p.c. 1945/55 and 4 p.c. 1960 170 have also been in better demand at 107.7 and 88/6 respectively but we are still a long way of a "free market" in other scrip.

A further allotment of 6 months Treasury Bills was made this week at a minimum of 97/4 per cent.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Very little change in quotations can be recorded this week, the favourite speculative counters showing price fluctuations within narrow limits. Gokaks changed hands at 133/12 and Finlays at 160. Indian Bleaching are steady at 245, whilst Sassoon Silks have buyers at 76 with no business reported. Shares in the Thackersey Moolji group show some improvement.

Business in cloth and yarn is reported to be very restricted and the outlook very uncertain.

Whilst the undertone in mill shares looks steady with the possibility of some activity during the November settlement, we do not feel very bullish for the present. Business for the October account finishes tomorrow.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

This week's trading shows some improvement over previous sessions which we believe may be continued in the current account.

Bank shares.—Imperials at 1435 and 352/8 show a slight advance with scrip in short supply. Centrals have improved to 28, with Indian Banks unchanged at 79/8 Barodas are steady at 87/12 and Easterns quote 82-1/2.

Railway shares.—These continue a quiet market without any notable change. Amritsar Pattis changed hands at 145 and Sara Sirajgan; at 97. Central Provinces have sellers at 103 and Sialkots at 107. Taptis find buyers around 702/8 whilst Hoshiarpurs are on offer at par.

Cement shares.—Some small declines are noticeable in cements due to end account profit taking. Bundis remain steady at 31, Katnis are easier at 168/12, Indians close at 183/12 and Punjab Ord. at Rs. 8 with the Pref. scarce at 13/4.

Manganese shares.—Some small lots of of Shivrajpurs have changed hands around 54 with C. I. M.'s quoting 27/12.

Shipping shares.—Bombay Steam Ord. show a decline to 197/8 on liquidation by weak bulls. The Pref. are called 261/4 cum. Rs. 37/8 interest and look cheap if obtainable. Scindias remain very steady around 16/12 C. D.

Bombay Trams are unchanged at 144/6. Bombay Telephones have sellers at 41/8. Ahmedabad Elec. have further advanced to 84 with Surat Elec. a shade easier at 92-1/2.

Bombay Burma O'd show a good recovery to 700 whilst the partly paid shares are in request at 266/4. The undertone in these shares is firm.

Bombay Ugandas were done at 35, whilst Bolapurs are unchanged at 23

Hydro Elec. share.—Some heavy selling has taken the quotation of Hydro Ord. to 1067/8 and has adversely effected Andra Valley and Tata Power Ord. Rumour has been busy with the possibility of these companies being faced with losses in connection with their investments in Kundley Power Co., shares and we should not be surprised to see some further relapse in the quotation of Tata Hydro Ord. We quote:—

Andra Vly. Ord	792/8
Andra Vly. Pref.	1015
Tata Hydro Ord.	1067/8
Tata Hydro Pref.	1085
Tata Power Ord.	520
Tata Pref.	855.

Tata Iron and Steel shares.—On the whole quotations have been very steady and close much the same as last week. We should not be surprised to see some speculative activity during the current settlement but this should not be followed. Second Pref. have sellers at 90 cum div. Closing rates are as follows:—

Tata Iron Ord.	53 O.D.
Tata Iron Def.	176/14
1st Pref.	142/8 C.D.
2nd Pref.	90 C.D.

Rubber shares.—A further advance of 680 tons has to be noted in London stocks which now stand at 67253 tons. The share market is dull with very little doing but London reports that blocks of first class shares when offered are readily absorbed by knowledgeable people.

NAGPUR UNITY BOARD.

MAHOLLA COMMITTEES TO BE FORMED

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

The Unity Board met this morning with Sir S. M. Chitnavis in the chair and formed a sub-committee to take steps for the formation of Mohalla Committees to restore and maintain peace.

It is also contemplated to institute mixed Committees in the Mohallas of the city with volunteers who will help to protect the lives and property of the residents of the Mohallas.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor of Madras received a deputation of the Nilgiri Planters at Ootacamund on September 30.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appears in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th instant, the statements of objects and reasons for amending Section 9 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923. I shall try to show that some of the reasons given are far from true and some betray an extraordinary lack of appreciation of the constitutional position created by the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 and that this Bill is brought forward to cover the unintentional illegality committed by the Minister of Education in the matter of the appointment of the Surat School Board Administrative Officer about which a notice of action has been given to Government by Mr. Jivanbhai B. Vakilna. This Bill will have to be rushed through the Council session commencing on the 29th instant if the threatened action is to be avoided and will thus prevent an honest discussion of the question by the public.

It is said "the object of the Bill is to remove the doubts which have been expressed as to the power of a local authority to appoint the School Board Administrative Officer under Sub-Section I of Section 9 of the Act."

I emphatically assert that no doubts now exist as to the interpretation of this section in view of the emphatic opinion of the Advocate-General given in the following terms:—

"The question is whether a Municipapality can appoint under Section 9 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923, an Administrative Officer who is not recommended by the School Board.

Under Section 9 (1) the Local Authority shall, on the recommendation of the School Board and with the approval of the Government, appoint an officer who shall be called the School Board Administrative Officer. The Local Authority is to appoint, but it must do so (a) on the recommendation of the School Board and (b) with the approval of Government. The words 'on the recommendation of the School Board' show that an officer who is not recommended by the School Board cannot be appointed.'"

This view was accepted by Government and the above opinion of the Advocate-General was communicated to the Officers and Departments concerned, as a Government Resolution No. 3651 dated 15th May 1926, for information and 'guidance.' Not only this but Government as recently as April 1927 made a new Rule 4 (a) (2) under the Primary Education Act in conformity with this view. It will thus be clear to every right-minded man that there has been absolutely no room for doubt in the matter. This is not a question of policy but a pure question of law and even if the Minister of Education was the greatest of jurists ever born upon this earth he as mere Minister was bound by the legal advice of the highest law officer of Government.

The statement proceeds to say that the intention of the legislature could have been as opined by the Advocate-General because it leaves the present body, responsible for financing the School Board, practically no voice in the matter. None but the Minister of Education could have been found willing to advance such sophistical arguments in support of his views in view of the repeated pronouncements by Government on the existing constitution of the Local Authorities and the School Boards. The Government have pronounced both the bodies "independent statutory bodies" whose mutual relations are governed by the Primary Education Act and the rules made thereunder. The Municipality was a parent body of the old School Committee appointed under the District Municipal Act of 1901 as a mere committee which had no existence apart from the Municipality and which derived all its powers from the Municipality. The School Board derives all its powers and owes its existence to a statute of the state not connected in any way with the different Municipal Acts. In fact the one and only object of the Primary education Act 1923 was to make the School Boards independent executive bodies and therefore there can be nothing more absurd than the claim of parenthood set up for the Local Authorities. In the matter of election the Local Authorities Act as so many electorates only. This same position was occupied by the Municipalities and the Local Boards as regards Council elections after 1892. Instead of giving direct vote to the people the School Boards are elected by representatives elected by the people.

Section 4 of the Primary Education Act and rule 32 thereunder vest all powers and duties and throws the whole responsibility on the School Boards in respect of Primary Education. The Administrative Officer to whom wide powers are given by the rules must therefore be a man enjoying the confidence of the responsible body and the local authority can, have and should have nothing to do with his selection. In return for financing the School Boards the Local Authoities have been given most of the directing powers enjoyed by Government before the Primary Education Act came into force and they have been given in addition the power to sanction the School Boards' budgets. Would it not be a tyranny to hold the School Boards responsible for the management of Schools and thrust upon them officers whom they do not approve? The Government may just as well claim to appoint this officer because they might say they give exactly half the financial help as the municipalities and more than half in the case of local boards. It would be a more satisfactory arrangement because the School Boards could at least secure the service of independent individuals and not those who succeeded by influence and canvassing. The pay of the Administrative Officers is to be fixed by the Local Authorities; their dismissal also rests with them and now if the School Boards are to be deprived of the main voice in their selection they will be reduced to total impotence as having absolutely no control over their own officer from whom they are expected to exact work. The position of the Administrative Officer is, as it is, far more irresponsible than that of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay because the Municipal Commissioner though invested with full executive powers has to bear the responsibility for the same and is answerable to the Municipality. The Administrative Officer to enjoy powers and the School Board to bear all the responsibility and to have no control over their own Officers will be the position created if the Bill passes into law. All the same it is quite untrue to say that the local authorities at present have practically no voice in the appointment of the Administrative Officer. The following view, which has been accepted by Government, will show that they have got sufficient powers to see that an undesirable man is not appointed as the Administrative Officer and this must be their only function in the matter.

The Local Authority cannot appoint as an Administrative Officer a man not recommended by the School Board; at the same time the Local Authority has a right to object to the appointment of an individual recommended by the School Board and ask the School Board to recommend a fresh name. If the Local Authority and the School Board do not agree the question is to be decided by the Government by withholding or giving approval to the name suggested by the School Board. In the case of Government withholding their approval the School Board has to recommend a fresh individual. In the case of Government approving the recommendation of the School Board the Local Authority has to appoint the person approved.

In deliberate disregard of the opinion of the highest law officer of Government and in deliberate disregard of the acceptance of this view by Government themselves, the present Minister of Education thought fit to order the continuation of the Surat School Board Administrative Officer who was not recommended by the School Board. Mr. J. B. Vakilna gave a two months notice of action to Government. The two months expired on the 14th instant and now this bill.

The Minister of Education is merely there to enforce law and the question will naturally arise why this botheration of a strange constitutional nature to the extent of substituting an absurd provision in place of a sound constitutional one? Those who think will know.—Yours, etc.

PRASANVADAN M. DESAI.

Gopipura, Surat.
September, 28.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

MEMORIAL TO ZAGHLUL.

A correspondent of "Assiyasat" informs that paper from Alexandria, that he had an interview with Jafar Vali Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Egypt. The correspondent asked the Foreign Minister how far the news was correct that Britain would oppose the Egyptians' proposal to raise Zaghlul Pasha's statue. The Foreign Minister replied that the news was entirely uncorrect, and all the proposals to raise Zaghlul Pasha's memorials were accepted unanimously by the Cabinet: Neither those who were present, nor those who were in Europe at the time opposed any of the proposals.

TURKISH CONSUL LEAVES FOR BERLIN.

The "Kankabi Sharq" of Cairo writes that Kamaluddin Saqi Bey has left Angora for Berlin. He will act as the Turkish Consul in Berlin.

TURKISH CONSUL FOR BAGHDAD.

A Constantinople message says that the Iraqo-Turkish frontier dispute has been settled. Other problems are still under consideration. The Turkish Government has decided to send a Consul-General in Iraq and to establish a permanent consulate in Baghdad.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

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CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

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It is advisable and safe to use
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freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers, A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

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Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being. It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY. Oct. 5.
Quarterly Meeting of B. P. C. C., 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd October 1927 to 6 a.m. of 3rd October 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 60. Total mortality this day last year was 95.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Ellore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Thursday the 6th instant, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Dasehra."

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba, 2 Fort St. Booking office, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Byculla, 6 Girgaon, 7 M. Hill, 8 Tardeo, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Cadell Road, 14 Mahim.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo left Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the same day.

EDUCATION OF MARRIED LADIES.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Srimati S. Nikambebai, Janmashtam House, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay has issued the following appeal:—

In a place like Bombay which is the 1st city in India and which legitimately prides itself upon, being in the vanguard of civilisation the fairer sex is not provided for as adequately as the modern twentieth century would demand; and as a consequence married Indian ladies are not properly taken care of with regard to their suitable education. I have been conducting a School for such aforesaid ladies, where there is no distinction of caste or creed, race or religion. Suitable education is imparted to all by a highly paid staff Indian and European. The School is now 14 years old. The number that have taken advantage has been 1,000 and over including pupils from all communities. The hours are so kept as to suit the married ladies who have to attend to household duties. The number at present stands as high as 75. Owing to hard times that are upon us it is found very difficult to maintain the various classes decently equipped with all necessary requisites as they are and the expenses are going beyond the income.

Charitably inclined donors and patrons are extending their helping hand; yet sympathy has to be evoked from a larger number of benefactors. May I therefore appeal to the public who are friends of women's education to give what they can towards this work. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Sirur to Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REARING OF CHILDREN

WHAT AND WHAT NOT TO DO

The Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week organised three exhibitions at the Y. M. C. A. Hut at Naigaum Chawls on three successive Sundays 18th and 25th September and 2nd October, 1927.

On the infant welfare side demonstrations were given on what to do and what not to do in rearing a child under healthy conditions. The ravages caused by Venereal Diseases and its far reaching effects on the individual and the race were carefully explained to the visitors. The exhibitions were largely attended and proved a fruitful source of knowledge to the people of the locality who evinced a keen interest in what they saw and were eager to learn.

PAYMENT TO CITY FATHERS

LIMITS TO PUBLIC SPIRIT. AND PATRIOTISM.

DR. VIEGAS PROPOSITOIN THROWN OUT.

Once again the question of payment of fees to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation came before the adjourned meeting of the Corporation on Monday when Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a resolution to do away with the same. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta reminded Dr. Viegas as to where was his sense of patriotism and civic duty when he received Rs. 45,000 from the Standing Committee and Improvements Committee, while Dr. R. M. Mistry suggested Dr. Viegas to get a good example in patriotism and refund Rs. 45,000 he had received as fees. The House finally threw away the proposition, by a very large majority.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, moved:—

"That a Committee consisting of the President, the Chairmen of the Standing Committee, the Chairmen and the Deputy Chairmen of the Special Committees constituted under Section 38A by Corporation Resolution No. 10531, dated the 13th January 1927, be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report as to the desirability of making a recommendation to the Special Committees to appoint Sub-Committees of their members in their respective wards for the purposes of investigating ward grievances and needs."

CITIZENS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Chandavarkar said:—One of the chief defects of the present Municipal constitution was that the Corporation were not able to look into the grievances of the citizens, but had more or less to rely upon the reports made by the Executive. To get over the anomaly, the desirability of delegating the minor and local functions of the Corporation to ward committees, was suggested by the Retrenchment Officer, Sir M. Visvesvarava. The Elections and Procedure Rule Committee were asked to submit their views on the subject, and they recommended that until central ward offices were constructed and ward officials of all the departments were concentrated in such offices, it was not possible to constitute ward committees under the Act. The Corporation accepted this view in Nov. 1924, but he wanted the House to remember that Sections 38A and 38B were not then in existence. These sections were inserted in the Act in 1925, and they have now 16 Special Committees under Sect. 38A whose spheres of business had been determined by the Corporation. He reminded the House that the question of decentralizing Municipal administration on the lines of ward municipalities was discussed in the House when his resolution requesting the Commissioner to report upon the finances of each separate ward was accepted by the House. It would take some years before their present constitution could be overhauled on the lines ward decentralisation. For the present, he submitted they should utilize the machinery provided under Sect. 38A to give an opportunity to citizens to ho their grievances enquired into by members of the Corporation. His idea was to request the special committees who had to deal with local grievances as for example:—(1) Drainage Committee, (2) Water Committee, (3) Roads and Development Committee, (4) Public Health Committee, (5) Medical Relief Committee and (6) Markets and Gardens Committee, to appoint Sub-committees out of their members, of members residing in different wards, and such Sub-Committees should after local enquiry with reference to local grievances, make their recommendations to their parent special committees; and when the proceedings of the special committees came up for confirmation before the Corporation there would stronger reason for confirmation in view of the Sub-Committees' recommendations based on actual local inspection and examination of the local needs. The citizens would also have the satisfaction that their grievances had been enquired into by members of the Corporation, and such local enquiries would enable the Corporation to exercise more effective control over the Executive.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin supported the proposition and said the Sub-Committees would meet the needs of the different wards much better than at present.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya expressed doubt on the practicable utility of the Sub-Committees.

LIMIT TO PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta also shared his doubts with the previous speaker stating that their committees were already overburdened with work and unable to fulfil their obligations. He was not in favour therefore to add further burden to their work as there was a limit to public spirit and civic patriotism of the Councillors.

Dr. S. P. Mehta suggested that the citizens representing different wards should carry out the work rather than the Councillors.

The proposition was carried "nem-con."

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' LOT.

Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, then moved:—"That in view of unrest prevailing amongst the workmen employed in different Departments of the Bombay Municipality, a Committee composed of the Councillors (named) be requested, in consultation with the Commissioner, to investigate and look into their alleged grievances such as wrongful dismissal, modification in leave rules and gratuity and provident fund regulations and bad housing conditions and to report to the Corporation the result of the enquiry held by them suggesting ways and means at the same time whereby the grievances of the workmen could be remedied and the Committee be authorized to take evidence if necessary."

The proposition was carried.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for their attendance at the meetings thereof should be done away with and that there shall ordinarily be one meeting of the committee a month.

Dr. Viegas said fifty years ago it might have been necessary to pay fees to the members of the Standing Committee but the times were now changed and he submitted Councillors should do their work as a duty and out of patriotism. He gave the instance of Madras where there was no such system of payment of fees to the members and urged the house to follow that system.

Dr. A. G. Merchant seconded the proposition.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT.

Mr. Balubhai J. Desai supported the resolution and said the work done by the Standing Committee did not justify payment.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the question to the Law and Proceedure Committee for report.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the work of the Standing Committee was of a responsible nature which required remuneration. It was all very well, he said, for Dr. Viegas to talk of patriotism and free public service but he asked Dr. Viegas as to where his public spirit and patriotism were when he received Rs. 45,000 as fees from the Standing Committee and Improvements Committee.

Dr. R. M. Mistry further opposed the motion and asked Dr. Viegas if he would refund Rs. 45,000 he received from the Standing Committee and Improvements Committee? The Standing Committee was the Finance Committee of the Corporation and responsible for the finances of the Corporation to the tune of crores of rupees and the fees of Rs. 30 paid to the members was a poor remuneration.

WHY NOT PAY CORPORATORS?

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar spoke on principle and said if the fees were to be paid, to the Standing Committee they should be paid also to the members of the Corporation.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin asked the house to be consistent and to consider if they abolished the payment of fees to the Impovements Committee, how could they continue payment to the Standing Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody regretted that propositions likely to bring ridicule on the Corporation were brought before the house. Only two months ago, they passed a resolution to retain the fees paid to the Improvements Committee, and if it was abolished, it was the doing of the Legislative Council and the Minister in charge and the Corporation was not responsible for it. He asked the house to consider what would the Government think of them if they passed such inconsistent resolutions.

Dr. Viegas in reply said when the late Mr. S. C. Dhondy brought a resolution in 1890 for the abolition of fees in the Standing Committee he had voted for it.

The question was then put to the vote and the amendment and the proposition were thrown out. A poll was demanded and 22 voted for the proposition and 39 against it. It was therefore declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Friday.

DR. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS AT BARODA.

BARODA, Oct. 3.

Dr. Besant's birth-day was celebrated here on October 1st, when Mr. Mauji Govindji of Bombay spoke on the work of the leader of the Theosophical Society.—Free Press.

AT BHAVANAGAR

VANKANER, Oct. 3.—The Theosophical Lodge, Bhavanagar, celebrated the birth-day of Dr. Besant on October 1st with great eclat.—Free Press.

AT SURAT

SURAT, Oct. 2.

The 81st birth-day of Dr. Annie Besant was celebrated here under the auspices of the local branch of the Theosophical Society. At a public meeting held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Mr. I. K. Yajnik of Bombay spoke at length on the life and work of Dr. Besant.

AT BRINDABAN

BRINDABAN, Oct. 3.

Mrs. Besant's birthday was celebrated at Brindaban in a fitting manner on October 1st and Mr. Gandhi's birthday was observed on the following day.—Free Press.

STABBED BY LOVER

SIKH WOMAN'S TRAGIC END

Supari Bag was the scene of a ghastly murder on Sunday evening when Kartarkau, a young Sikh woman was done to death by a Tramway Conductor named Gopala who has since absconded.

It appeared Kartarkau was married and lived with her husband Jota Sing Hari-Singh in the Tramway's Chawl at Supari Bag.

Gopaldas, who was living in the next room seemed to be in intimacy with Kartarkuver and a few days ago had his photograph taken with her. This annoyed Jota Singh, the husband of Kartarkuver and there was a domestic quarrel. Gopaldas, therefore, suggested Kartarkuver to run away with him but she refused to do so and that enraged Gopaldas. On Sunday evening seeing Jotasingh away, Gopaldas entered the latter's room and stabbed Kartarkau on her chest. She died subsequently.

Gangabai Hiralal, in whose room the woman was alleged to have been murdered, stated that she knew the dead woman very well and they visited each other frequently Gopaldas resided on the same floor and was on friendly terms with the woman and her husband. She informed witness of the disagreement between Gopaldas and her husband. Witness stated that the woman came to her room yesterday and complained that Gopaldas was trying to induce her to elope with him. At the time Gopaldas was in the room of the dead woman. Kartakau further told her that she had refused to elope with him whereupon he picked up a knife from her room and said to her "Take this and kill me or else I shall kill you." Then the woman went to the water tap.

Scarcely a few minutes had elapsed when Kartakau came running back to witness' room. She had her right hand on her head while Gopaldas was behind her. He closed the door, bolted it and dragged Kartakau away from witness. He had a knife in his hand and he stabbed her in the back with it.

When witness raised an alarm Gopaldas threatened to stab her, but she managed to scramble out through a window. After crying out neighbours rushed up but Gopaldas got away, while Kartakau lay dead in the room.

Dr. W. Nunan described the nature of the wounds.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury recorded the following verdict: "Death caused by internal haemorrhage from stab wounds, involving the lungs and the main artery, inflicted by means of a weapon of cutting by one Gopaldas, who has absconded and whose act amounts to murder."

GAMBLERS CONVICTED

SMART POLICE WORK

On 26th instant Mohanlal Umiyashankar Shroff and Vithalbhai Shamlal had been convicted under Gambling Act Section No. 4 for keeping a common gaming house by the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Khandalawalla. Mr. Spencer conducted the case on behalf of the police and the accused were defended by Mr. Kanuga.

The police case was that on the 19th July Sub-Inspector Mr. S. A. Pathan of the Princess Street Police Station arrived with a warrant and accompanied by Sub-Inspectors Messrs. S. B. Savant and M. H. Kamat and a posse of police raided shop No. 20 in house No. 18 at Motishaw's Chawl occupied by the accused Mohanlal. Mr. Pathan sent his informant Nanoo Ranji with three marked rupee coins to be betted on No. 5. Accused Vithalbhai accepted the bet and in the presence of the Police Party he telephoned to some person saying three rupees five annas Nanoo-Ranji. The police then arrested eleven others along with the two accused. They also found a slip having some names and amounts in the same fashion as the talk on telephone, that is annas meaning the figures betted on. There was also found in a box in which marked coins had been put total amount of Rs. 86-6-6.

In this case the informant was put in the witness box and Abdulla Ahmed one of the other eleven persons arrested was made an approver as he made a clean breast of the story.

The accused pleaded not guilty and contested the legality of the warrant and stated that the informant was not on good terms with them. A photograph of the building had been put in and the Magistrate was satisfied that the warrant was legal and on the evidence before him he convicted the accused and fined Mohanlal Rs.150 or in default to suffer 2 weeks' imprisonment and Vithalbhai Rs. 100 or in default also 2 weeks. The amount found from the box was ordered to be confiscated.

The Police had evidently a great deal of trouble to prove this case. They had obtained strong information that to escape the clutches of law the keepers of gambling houses were using telephone as medium as a new device.

SCHOLAR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3.

Mr. Mahomed Farooqi, an eminent scholar of oriental languages, has been selected by the Lucknow University as Lecturer in Persian.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S HOLD OVER PEOPLE

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN LIVING MEMORY.

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS AT DELHI

DELHI, Oct. 3.

A public meeting was held here last night under the auspices of the Delhi District Congress Committee to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. Dr. Ansari president-elect of the next Congress presided, in the course of his speech, he pointed out the hold which Mahatma Gandhi had on the mind of Indian people, which no one else in the memory of the present generation had ever held. In India, he refuted idea sedulously cultivated and spread among a certain section of the people that Mahatma was a spent force and that he did not count to-day, in political life of India. He assured the audience that absolutely opposite was the case. Mahatmaji alone was a man of destiny for India. The most recent instance was his absence from the Unity Conference. He was absolutely certain that with the Mahatma to guide and influence the deliberations of the Simla Conference, they would have come to some definite and lasting understanding.

DISGRACE TO COUNTRY.

Alluding to the murderous attack on Rajpal and the present communal tension in the country, the speaker deplored that the country presented a dreadful scene of bloodshed and anarchy and strongly denounced the use of religion in fostering such mentality which was a disgrace to religion, community and the country. Continuing, Dr. Ansari gave expression to his honest conviction that India would never attain Swaraj from any Royal Commission. He reasserted his faith, on self-organisation and direct action, which alone, he opined, would achieve their object. Concluding the speaker appealed to the audience to patronise the Gandhi Ashram Khadi Bhandar which was recently opened in Gandhi Chowk.

Mr. Shanker Lal condemned the leaders of both the communities who were exploiting religion for their selfish purposes. He requested those leaders to openly fight among themselves but not to spread poison to the innocent masses.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATION AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Oct. 3.

To celebrate the 51st birthday of Mr. Gandhi, a meeting was held here last evening under the presidency of Mr. Ramchandra Naik, Pandit Keshav Rao, retired High Court Judge and others spoke on the life and work of Mr. Gandhi.

A resolution moved by Mr. Vaman Naik, expressing the good wishes of the audience on the occasion was adopted unanimously, and subsequently telegraphed by the mover to Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

AT MYSORE

Mysore observed Mr. Gandhi's birthday with great eclat. At a meeting held in Banumiah's Hall ladies were present and speeches were made on Hindu-Muslim unity symbolising which a drama was staged in Hindi.—Free Press.

IN SIND

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 3.

The birthday of Mr. Gandhi was celebrated here with enthusiasm.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, a prayer was conducted in the morning and in the afternoon, Khadi was hawked. In the evening, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. Chotiram. Speeches were made by Messrs. Jhatmal and Lalchand on the life of Mr. Gandhi.—Free Press.

AT BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 3.

Eulogistic references were made to the life of Mr. Gandhi on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday, yesterday at Benares. Speaking at the public meeting held in the Town Hall as chairman, Mr. Sri Prakasha, said that Mr. Gandhi brought about revolutionary changes practically in all walks of Indian life. The chairman appealed to the audience to take to Khadi, to promote Hindu-Muslim unity, see to the removal of untouchability, and prepare themselves for great sufferings.—Free Press.

AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Oct. 3.

In connection with the birthday of Mr. Gandhi, a public meeting of the citizens was held here under the presidentship of Mr. Belvi, M. L. A., Mr. B. V. Varerkar of Bombay and Mr. R. R. Diwakar of Dharwar were among the principal speakers of the evening.—Free Press.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

TIME RESTRICTIONS CANCELLED.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE MOVE?

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The East India Cotton Association has posted a notice at Sewri Market that with effect from to-day the Board has cancelled all restrictions regarding trading hours. This object of this move on the part of the Association is rather obscure because it is difficult to understand why dealings in Cotton contracts should be allowed for 24 hours. This Association represents the interests of millions of cotton growers of is supposed to lok after the dealings in cotton in Bombay in a businesslike way. Now des this removal of time restrictions imply that it wants its members to speculate in cotton all the 24 hours and create undue losses and profits to bona fide growers, merchants and consumers? The first effect of this will be in increasing speculative dealings whereby several operators are bound to come to grief. Those who, directly or indirectly are interested in this staple industry, will be compelled to attend Cotton Market quotations whole day and night either in person or through their agents. The world is getting organised even Negroes in Africa are also adopting better ways. While these trusted members of the Board have not thought fit to see that Indian trade should organise and adopt better ways. It is impossible to understand the reason of this move, but can it be against the Mahajan Association?

LATEST NEWS

NAIROBI, Oct. 3.

The steamship "Rusinga" which is one of the largest boats on the Lake Victoria Nyanza and is the property of the railway, while in Musoma Port on Friday, suddenly caught fire and was completely destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. There was no loss of life, but 500 tons of cargo were lost including cotton, coffee and mails. There was a consignment of Mwanza diamonds in the latter.—Reuter.

TEHERAN, Oct. 3.

The Government has now decided to visa the passports of Persian subjects who have permanent homes in Iraq and are only temporarily visiting Persia.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.

Renewed activities of the Kurdish bands whose base of operations is reported to be situated in Persian territory, are causing concern in official circles.

It is alleged that the Persian Government is not discharging its obligations towards their friendly Power, and that certain Persian local authorities are even conniving at the activities of the bands who actually penetrated into the Turkish territory in the neighbourhood of the chief town of Bayazid province, thus threatening the tranquility of the eastern provinces. Some bands it is believed are commanded by persons who were formerly Turkish Officers.

The Turkish Government has drawn the serious attention of the Persian Government to the grave consequences which might result from the continuation of the Kurdish activities. The Turkish press sharply criticises the apparent Persian impassivity.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October, 3.
Previous Closing Rate	21.56
To-day's Opening Rate	21.87
Difference	+ 31
To-day's Closing Rate	21.47
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL.

	October, 3.
Previous Closing Rate	11.43
To-day's Opening Rate	11.53
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	11.63
Difference	+ .20
Broach Expectation	425

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct. 3.
Silver Ready	25 10 0 Unchanged.
Silver forward	25 10 0 Unchanged.
Tone of market.—Steady.	

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925. Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927.

OUR FAMISHED INDUSTRIES.

Presiding over the closing ceremony of the Poona Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition, Sir M. Visvesvaraya made an illuminating speech on the industrial regeneration of Maharashtra. What he said of Maharashtra is largely true of the Bombay Presidency and, indeed, of the whole country. He said that while the population of the Presidency had steadily increased, there was no corresponding increase in its wealth-production. Thus "the average earning power of our population in normal times may be roughly assumed at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per head per month. Comparing with other countries it works out roughly to about one-third of the average earning power of the individual citizen in Japan, one-fourteenth of that in England and perhaps one-thirtieth of that in America." Without dwelling on the deplorable causes that have brought about this position in India, the speaker passed on to suggest remedies. Three things, he said, were essential, viz., compulsory education, both elementary and vocational, maintaining production and occupation statistics, and rapid development of industries.

In respect of the last, he said, Government can and must take the lead. "In countries like Japan and the Self-Governing Dominions", he pointed out, "it is the Government that takes the lead in promoting industries and trade. Even England is no exception. For instance, the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham in February, 1928, is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade. By levying high protection duties British and foreign manufacturers can be induced to start in association with Indians some of the new industries that the country needs. For instance in most foreign countries the import duty on motor cars is 33 to 50 per cent., while in India it is only 15 per cent. If the Indian rate is raised to 40 or 50 per cent. it may enable a motor car industry to come into existence in our midst." Sir M. Visvesvaraya also contends that "home market for home industries is an elementary rule of national economy" and adds: "Both in the Dominions and in Japan Government get their supplies for army and navy stores and the requirements of their railways almost exclusively from local industries. If our home market in these two respects is reserved for our home industries, we can bring into existence the several industries needed for the purpose and incidentally build up numerous other subsidiary industries, all in an incredibly short period of five to ten years." We have quoted at some length these important passages from the speech because they represent the considered opinion of one who is recognised as an authority on the subject in question and because the passages bring out pointedly what other Governments have done for their industries and what our own Government have ignominiously failed to do. Mysore has done for her industries, in proportion to her resources, much more than the Government of India have ever done. Hyderabad, too, is about to inaugurate a big scheme of industrial development with a fund of one crore of rupees to be utilised in giving loans to large enterprises, the interests on the loans to be used to help smaller industries. Where is British India? The recommendations of the Industrial Commission are for the most part on paper. The Provincial Departments of Industries are in a famished condition. Sir M. Visvesvaraya referred to a number of industries in the Deccan which were languishing for lack of Government's support. Even when a great National industry like the textile industry, which has survived all the efforts of Lancashire and the Indian Government to cripple it, is in grave jeopardy just because other countries help their industries more, the Government of India refuse to give effect to the recommendations of their own Tariff Board. The lack of funds is eternally trotted out as the excuse. Yet the Army and the Services and wild developmental schemes have fared as if they had a gold mine to exploit. When a Government pretends to find no funds for developing the ample resources of the country, there must be something rotten in the policy of that Government and one is entitled to ask for whose benefit the administration is carried on.

When every other Government is freely helping its own industries, it is but little, in these days of acute competition, that the people of India can do unaided. But that little they have to do if they do not want to be starved. Sir M. Visvesvaraya outlined a scheme of a People's Board of Industries aided by a fund subscribed by themselves. The details of the scheme are printed elsewhere and need not be reproduced here. We cannot much enthuse over the scheme. For, not to speak of the failure of similar schemes in the past such schemes can go but a small way if Government continue to be step-motherly or hostile. Nevertheless their possibilities should be fully explored. If kept alive, they may flourish as soon as the country is freer from foreign subjection and its accompanying exploitation. They will also promote the spirit of enterprise, co-operation and self-reliance, virtues necessary to counter-act the devastating effects of alien subjection. There is one scheme which is more workable and that is the development of small cottage subsidiary industries like hand-spinning and hand-weaving. We regret Sir M. Visvesvaraya did not dwell on these industries. But they can bring sorely needed relief to millions who are tied down to their fields, who spend half the year in enforced idleness, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself admits, and few of whom can get work even if they migrate to industrial centres. By no means the least potent virtue of hand-spinning is that this together with the textile mills of India can effectively stop the import of all foreign cloth. And that is enough to bring the haughtiest Government to its senses. India is now in the grip of a terribly vicious circle. Without being mistress in her own house she cannot fully develop her industries. Without substantially developing her industries she will be too poor and weak to release enough power of resistance to shake off her yoke. As we have pointed out before repeatedly, the most effective way to break this vicious evil is to start—and keep up—an intensive swadeshi propaganda throughout the length and breadth of the country. That will lead to our economic as well as our political salvation.

DR. MANN'S SERVICES.

At the recent meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture Mr. Pradhan, the Minister for Agriculture, paid a well-deserved tribute to the work of Dr. Mann in promoting agricultural education and research in this Presidency. He voiced the regret of the Government of Bombay and the people of this Presidency in losing his services, as he is due to retire under the rules for Government Service at the end of this month. But we hope it may still be possible for the Government to retain him for special work in Sind in conformity with the unanimous wish of the people of a part of the Presidency in which much is being now spent for promoting irrigation. The Government derived in 1924-25 nearly thirty-seven and a half lakhs as net revenue from irrigation works in operation there, while in 1925-26 they derived the substantial but slightly reduced sum of twenty-five lakhs. Agricultural research of the type Dr. Mann has initiated in Sind should not be interrupted by the loss of the directive brain which hopes to bring it to practical fruition, particularly when very soon the crores being sunk in the Sukkur Barrage are expected to release thousands of acres for agricultural use and profit. Why should not Dr. Mann and the Government come to some amicable arrangement under which he can continue for a term of years as special Research Officer with administrative control of a specially created research department? If Major Fogson can go on "divining" water as a special job without incurring the wrath of the Accountant-General, why cannot Dr. Mann be retained in a similar special capacity for work which has the merit of not being suspect in the public mind as Major Pogson's is because of its empirical and haphazard nature?

MAHATMAJI'S BIRTHDAY.

India began to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi even before he started his Non-co-operation movement. For several years the occasion was celebrated not merely with speeches but with some service like hawking khaddar, spinning demonstrations, etc., in which even leaders participated. We have now lapsed back into the conventional meetings. But even the meetings serve some useful purpose by reminding the people of the high ideals that Mahatmaji is ceaselessly pursuing in deed, as well as in thought and word. They also remind Mahatmaji, as Mr. Jayakar observed at the Bombay meeting, that he has still a firm hold on the affections of the people. Mahatmaji would be better pleased if more and more men could give some tangible shape to their affection. The one thing, said Mr. Jayakar, that distinguished Mahatmaji from most men is that he lived up to his principles, whatever might be the sacrifice involved. But many of his admirers now are content with paying mere lip homage to his ideals and principles. However, a correct appreciation of his principles is of great value. When the mind is imbued with those principles, practice will not be indefinitely long in following. In that hope Mahatmaji spins and toils.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

DEFECTS IN PRESENT WORKING.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.)

III*

It should be abundantly clear from my foregoing remarks that while the Legislative Assembly possesses financial control over the budget, or at least a portion of it, it has failed to exercise the limited powers conferred upon it. It was proposed by the present writer to appoint budget committees as soon as the budget was presented to the House and to criticize the budget suggesting cuts wherever they were possible. A comparison of the figures of the previous years, of the additional expenditure proposed, and of the vote of the Assembly in former years recommending cuts should give reliable data for future action. But the crowded agenda of the Assembly during the budget days, the paucity of time and the disinclination of the members to study finance account for the failure of the Constitution. If the members really wish to study the budget they have to employ a trained financial advisor of their own who should go through the figures and brief the members who should take up selected items for criticism and cut.

LACK OF TEAM WORK.

This means a joint team work for which the three Assemblies have so far shown no aptitude. In the first Assembly I had started a democratic party with 45 members who did such work with the result already stated. In the second Assembly we were not in a majority and so had to reckon with the overwhelming strength of the Swarajist Party. In the present Assembly the parties are even more divided than they were in the first two Assemblies. We have at the present moment five distinct parties or groups which act independently of one another. We have in the forefront the Swarajist Party, now calling themselves a Congress Party whose strength is about 42 to 44; the Nationalists number 22, while the Independents started with some 15 members but unfortunately the majority of them were Mahomedans and with a few other Mahomedan members they have formed themselves into a Mahomedan group with the result that their respected and far-sighted leader Mr. Jinnah has been left alone. I have worked with Mr. Jinnah since the second Assembly and have found him one of the greatest far-sighted leaders of the Indian Nation. If the Mahomedans had followed his lead, they would have certainly advanced their own cause and that of the country. But unfortunately, they have broken away from him and although he is nominally their leader, the answer to the official whip is given by another leader who has become their virtual mentor. The European group numbering 8 exercise considerable influence in the Assembly which is wholly disproportionate to their number. As a rule they support the Government and thus present a striking contrast to the European group of the first Assembly whose members used as often as not to follow the democratic party into the lobby. I do not remember a single instance in which the European group had voted with the Opposition. There have been occasions when one or two of them have voted with us, but as a rule they vote with the Government. The fourth party is the party of non-descripts, representatives of Zemindars consisting of members who have not yet joined either the Congress, the Nationalist, or the Independent Party. The fifth group consists of non-official nominated members who with the exception of Mr. N. M. Joshi generally follow the Government. The official bloc is, of course, subject to the control of the official whips. This quintuple division of the Assembly creates great confusion when vital questions are under discussion. The Government do not know how the Opposition is going to act, the various parties of the Opposition themselves do not know whether they are going to act in concert or to vote at cross purposes with one another. The leaders of all parties have been selected by the parties themselves, but it is an open secret that there is a growing disunion amongst the rank and file. Judging from the newspaper reports and lobby talks, the members only have a very weak correlation to the party leaders which points to the fact that the Indian Constitution is singularly anomalous so far as the Central Legislature is concerned. It has established the semblance of Parliamentary Government in the country, but so far as the Central Legislature is concerned the Opposition is to remain in the cold neglect of Opposition for ever. There are no loaves and fishes to distribute amongst the members, nor have they any hope or expectation of favours to come. This is the salt of "The be all and the end all" of popular assemblies in Europe and America. The records of constitutional history in England show that members transfer their allegiance from one party to another, if they find themselves for long in the cold neglect of Opposition.

SERIOUS HANDICAP.

The Opposition of the Legislative Assembly is, under the present Constitution, to remain in Opposition and nothing more. They will have no chance of ever assuming

(Continued on page 11).

*Previous articles appeared on 1st and 2nd instant.

INDIA EXCLUDED.

THE MENACE IN AFRICA

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

The one ultimate aim of Lord Delamere and the European settlers of East Africa is to exclude Indians from all East African territories. From many years past the Kenya settlers have had always before their eyes the aim of an East African Federation with Nairobi as its capital. With remarkable persistence, they have gone forward step by step and now appear to be obtaining their goal. The Governors' Conference at Nairobi last year made an extremely important decision. The Governors concluded their issues with the following statement:—

"It was the general view that the Conference had been of great benefit to the territories participating in it and appreciation was expressed of the presence of the East African Commission (under Mr. Ormsby-Gore) in proposing such a Conference and of the Secretary of State's wishes in so promptly convening it.

The following conclusions were adopted:—

"That the Conference of Governors of all the Dependencies should be held at Nairobi.

"That the Conference should meet annually in future so far as circumstances permit, and that the continuity of the work of consultation should be maintained by the establishment of a permanent Secretariat.

"That another meeting of the main Conference would not be held during the present year unless some unforeseen question arises.

"That smaller meetings of Governors should be arranged whenever occasion arises. Arrangements should be made and record should be kept by the Conference Secretariat.

"That the Secretary should tour the various territories so that he might discuss any outstanding questions and make arrangements for future Conference.

"That the Secretary to the Conference should also act as Secretary to the High Commissioner for the Kenya-Uganda Railway."

FEDERATION BROUGHT ABOUT.

This appointment of a permanent Office at Nairobi with a permanent Secretary always touring between different Territories and acting as Secretary to the High Commissioner makes a very large step towards ultimate Federation.

It is clear that with Tanganyika as a Mandate under the League of Nations, and Germany working on very jealously to see that nothing further is done to alienate Tanganyika permanently to Great Britain, it was not possible to advance any step further towards Federation in that direction. But what has been done, has been done with remarkable adroitness and in a way that means practical business. Though the name "Federation" may not yet be formally accepted, the actual thing is already there in outline, waiting to be filled in whenever an opportunity may arise.

In all these matters, from the East African Commission under Mr. Ormsby Gore itself down to this Conference of Governors at Nairobi and the organization of a permanent Secretariat at Nairobi, the most striking thing as far as India is concerned is that India is excluded. The European non-officials are distinctly mentioned. Indeed they fill the whole picture except where the native problem is discussed without reference to them, which is very seldom. The whole policy of European and native is considered at great length both in the Ormsby Gore report and in the Governors' report at Nairobi. But not once is there any discussion of the position of the Indians either with reference to the Europeans or with regard to the natives.

DELIBERATE OMISSION.

When we examine Mr. Amery's speech-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Way The Money Goes.

Dr. Halford Ross, the brother of the famous malariologist, Sir Donald Ross, administers to British officialdom in India a bitter pill. In his book, "By Devious Ways" extracts from which are given by the London correspondent of the "Times of India", he has an illuminating comment to make upon the spendthrift habits of the British administration in India. The comment wil be bitterly resented by officialdom but it corroborates in every detail the criticism which Indian publicists have been making of the callousness and costliness of British rule in this country. Dr. Halford Ross explains where all the money goes, the money which cannot be spared when demands for expenditure on sanitation and hygiene are addressed to Government. It is being spent, he says "on New Delhi" and on the hill exodus, "on petty Governors and their silly pampous and pretentious courts and ceremonies" and on salaries of officials "whose chief qualification is their ability to play polo or to ride in a pony race". Dr. Ross, we trust, does not omit to mention the military moloch which absorbs a large portion of India's revenues. Is it any wonder then that there is no money for being spent on the nation-building departments?

Monstrous Injustice.

The Native Affairs Act of South Africa is a glowing record of the determination of the White population of that country to reduce by systematic legislative pressure the Natives of the land, the original owners of the soil, to a state of abject serfdom. The Act robs Native authorities of their representative character and destroys every vestige of legal right in land hitherto enjoyed by the Natives. And the climax of legislative infamy is reached in section 28 under which Government is empowered "to compel any Native, even if unaccused of any offence, to live where it specifies." And yet they talk of there being no slavery in the British Empire. The fact is that slavery is virtually to be organised into a regular system all over Africa under the British flag. The new idea of an East African Federation assuring a legislative majority in each territory to the Whites alone is only the first indication of the foundation of this Slave State.

No More Vacillation.

The Corporation seems to be in an impasse with reference to the question of starting Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the city. Three years ago the Corporation passed a resolution to start one free Ayurvedic and one similar Unani dispensary in each ward. Its Medical Relief Committee was next asked to formulate a scheme embodying the resolution. But that Committee sat on the resolution for three years and only two months ago reported that the resolution was quite unworkable on financial and other grounds. But it was indulgent enough to recommend that subsidies might be granted to approved indigenous organisations. The Committee has verily trifled with the subject. It is none of its business to object to the cost of the scheme. The other ground for objection, the difficulty to supervise the working of Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals is frivolous. And the Committee has not ascertained which are the approved organisations to which subsidies may be granted. The Corporation cannot afford to play with the question likewise. If at all the financial cost of the full scheme is forbidding, it can begin straightway with, say, two Unani dispensaries in Muslim localities and three Ayurvedic ones in the Hindu localities of the city.

Welcome Move.

College youth in Bombay will have to look sharp now. In Poona colleges they are determined to steal a march over Bombay in the matter of physical education. The scheme of compulsory physical education which the Principal of the Fergusson College has drawn up should prove attractive and immediately practical. It has the merit of making use of the trained University men from the University Training Corps of the Indian Defence Force for instructing batches of students, the training to be given three times a week for a period of three-quarters of an hour. Superintending this group of student-teachers will be two qualified instructors on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. An encouraging feature of the scheme is that its popularity is already assured, even the women students demanding not to be excluded from it. It is gratifying to notice that our College youth of both sexes have realised the need of physical fitness. But not all their mentors have.

A Humane Order.

In response to the request of a deputation of leading citizens of Jamnagar, His Highness the Jam Saheb has issued an order prohibiting animal sacrifice on Dasera and other festivals. The Humanitarian League has lost no time in thanking the Jam Saheb for his humane order. We trust the example of the Nawanagar State will be followed by other States where the obnoxious custom of animal sacrifice prevails.

MR. NARIMAN ON HIS DEFENCE

"RED" KIDDIES BACK HOME.

BRITISH CHILDREN PRAISE RUSSIA

PARTY SITS IN CZAR'S BOX.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Six British communist children who had been touring in Russia for three months have returned to London on board the Soviet ship "Jusar" and are full of praises of Russia. Only a girl member of the party was especially enthusiatic with regard to the ballet in the Bolshoi Theatre at Leningrad where the party sat in the Czar's box.

The tour extended over several thousands of miles including a fortnight in Crimea. It is understood that there was no difficulty with regard to the children landing here without passports as all had birth certificates.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST RAJPAL

GOVT. ATTITUDE CRITICISED

DELHI, Oct. 3.

At an Arya Samaj meeting held last night, resolutions were passed condemning the attempted murder of Rajpal and strongly criticising the callous attitude of Government in not dealing with the alleged conspiracy behind such outrages. The sentence of Khuda Bux was regarded insufficient and Government was urged to take steps against those Moslem leaders who had openly preached murder of Rajpal.—A. P.

CAPT. REID S NEW JOB

VANKANER, Oct. 3.

Captain Reid who is wellknown here as a golf player has been appointed Military Adviser to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir.—Free Press.

"MY ALLEGATIONS HAVE BEEN FULLY PROVED."

ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF OFFICIALS WITH CONTRACTORS

MILD STEEL BARS INDENT "NOT A BONA-FIDE MISTAKE."

A VOLUMINOUS WRITTEN STATEMENT.

When the Back Bay libel case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday Mr. Nariman cross-examined Mr. Gaikawad, a clerk in the Audit Office, who produced certain documents on behalf of the prosecution.

Witness gave a uniform answer that "he did not know" to many a questions asked by Mr. Nariman. Witness produced the final bill of the Ferrow Concrete Construction Co., but when asked to produce the specification attached to it he said e did not know where it was.

Mr. Nariman called upon the prosecution to produce the specification.

Mr. Velinker replied that there was no such document in existence. If Mr. Nariman stated precisely what he required he would produce it.

"DELIBERATELY SUPPRESSING DOCUMENT."

Mr. Nariman submitted to the Court that he had summoned the Audit Officer himself to produce those documents, but he was not present in the Court. He alleged that the prosecution was deliberately suppressing that document as they knew full well that its production would be detrimental to their interests.

Mr. Nariman then explained why he particularly wanted the document. The Ferrow Concrete Co. he said were given a contract for painting windows, etc., at Rs. 4 per 100 square feet. But in the final bill the rate charged by them was Rs. 4 per square foot which made a difference of nearly 14 or 15 thousand in the final bill. He alleged that was the reason why the prosecution was reluctant to produce the document. Mr. Nariman therefore insisted on the Audit Officer producing the document.

The Magistrate ruled that the document was quite relevent and requested Mr. Nariman to make a written application when the Court would direct the Audit Officer to produce all the bills of the F. C. C. Co.

MR. VELINKER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Velinker got up on his legs and said that he was right in maintaining that there was no specification or measurements attached to the final bil of F. C. C. produced in the Court. There was however a specification attached to the pen-ultimate bill which was prepared as a final bill, but subsequently treated as a running bill and a fresh one made later. He produced the pen-ultimate bill and the specification attached to it and the whole went in as an exhibit.

"FRAUDS ON DEPT."

Mr. Nariman then called for another document from the witness.

Mr. Velinker objected and said that Mr. Narman was putting in all sorts of 'rubblish' documents which were quite irrelevent to the case.

The Magistrate assured Mr. Velinker that only relevant documents would go in as exhibits.

Mr. Nariman explained the relevancy of the document called for by him said that they would go a long way to show that the F. C. C. were being paid by Mr. Kalasingh about Rs. 40,000 in excess every month. This, he alleged, was done by passing all sorts of wrong measurements and rates. Further, Mr. Nariman submitted, Mr. Kalasingh and Mr. Ibrahim of the F. C. C. were working hand in hand. Mr. Colabewalla was asked to make an enquiry into this and he deputed Rajadhyaksha to take proper measurements but he was threatened with violence by the other party. The whole matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Harvey but he absolutely refused to take any action though the frauds on the Department were quite transparent and might have been the subject for a prosecution. Inspite of these frauds, Mr. Nariman contended, the F. C. C. were allowed to continue the work instead of being dismissed. Mr. Narmian submitted the documents called for by him would disclose the attitude taken by Mr. Harvey in that matter.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

The Magistrate overruled Mr. Velinker's objection and allowed Mr. Nariman to put in the documents.

Here Mr. Velinker closed his prosecution case. Mr. Nariman was then asked to enter upon his defence.

The Magistrate: Have you any objection to answer any questions put by me?

Mr. Nariman: Absolutely not. I am quite prepared to answer any questions outside my statement. I have explained everything in my written statement.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Nariman admitted having made the statements referred to in the complaint of Mr. Harvey, relating to secret commission.

NO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SPECIFIC OFFICERS.

The Magistrate: Did you mean Mr. Harvey as one of the higher staff officers?

Mr. Nariman: So far as this is concerned I did not mean any specific officer. My allegations before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee as well as before the Council and elsewhere was in general terms against the department. I had no particular officer in view. At the time I made the statement before the Committee I did not know that Mr. Harvey was connected in this transaction as I know it now. And my idea was, when I placed it before the Committee, to find out the persons concerned and I made it quite clear in my oral evidence. I have dealt with this point very clearly in my written statement.

The Magistrate: Did you make the statement which forms the subject matter of the second charge, i.e. relating to the mild steel bars?

Mr. Nariman: Yes. I made it under the circumstances fully set out in my written statement. I did not know that Mr. Harvey was he Superintending Engineer who altered the indent after it was prepared but before it was despatched.

The Magistrate: Did you make the rest of the statements which forms the subject matter of the charges 3 to 9?

Mr. Nariman: Yes. They were made by me in answers to questions put to me by the members of the Committee.

The Magistrate: Did you suggest that the figure 5/8 was changed to 7/8 by the Superintending Engineer?

Mr. Nariman: Yes, I suggested it then.

"INTENTIONAL ALTERATION."

The Magistrate: Do you suggest it now?

Mr. Nariman: I now state that the addition was made by the Superintending Engineer.

The Magistrate: Do you suggest it was not a mistake but intentional alteration?

Mr. Nariman: Yes.

The Magistrate: Do you suggest that the surplus stores were ordered in order that certain manufacturers might make an caning out of it?

Mr. Nariman: Yes I do.

The Magistrate: Do you suggest by manufacturers, home manufacturers or Indian as well as English manufacturers?

Mr. Nariman: I now suggest that the surplus stores were ordered for the benefit of the local suppliers as well as the home manufacturers.

The Magistrate: Have you anything more to say?

Mr. Nariman: Nothing except what I state in the written statement.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

Mr. Nariman then submitted his written statement which was a voluminous one running to about 248 foolscap typewritten pages.

On seeing the volume of the document, Mr. Velinker exclaimed: "What an extraordinary document! Are you going to admit it, Your Worship?"

Mr. Narman: Why should the learned Counsel fight shy of a written statement?

Mr. Velinker: I submit that I want a copy before me so that while it is being read in the court, if there are any scandalous allegaions I might ask the Court to expunge them and thus prevent their publication.

Mr. Nariman: There are bound to be allegations in a case of defamation like this, but your Worship has only to see whether they are relevant to the case or not. If they are relevent, then I submit they must be allowed to remain.

Mr. Nariman then began reading the statement in the Court.

MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT

Mr. Nariman's statement was a voluminous one and covered over 200 typewritten sheets. It first dealt with the importance of the subject from a public point of view.

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FLOOD RELIEF IN SIND

"BOMBAY CENTRAL FUND SHOULD HELP"

AHMEDABAD VOLUNTEERS TO PROCEED TO SCENE.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Professor Malkani, who is on his way from Sind to Bombay to interview Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in connection with flood relief work in Sind, arrived here to-day, and saw Mr. Vallabhai Patel, who promised him all possible help, and added that Sind should get help from the Bombay Central Fund.

Mr. Patel regretted that he could not personally go to Sind owing to the pressure of work, but said that he had requested Mr. Kirpalani, Principal of the National College, to proceed immediately ca Sind with a band of volunteers from that College, for carrying on relief work.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ORISSA.

GOVT.'S RELIEF MEASURES

PATNA, Oct. 3.

A communique issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa states that the Government, after examining in consultation with the local officers the extent of the damage caused to the house property in Balasore and Cuttack during the floods which occured in last August, have decided to make free grants to the extent of one lakh of rupees and to issue loans to the extent of five lakhs for the reconstruction of houses.

They anticipate that this help, in addition to the gratuitous relief already provided by Government and charitable organisations and the liberal distribution of takkavi loans for the resowing and transplantation of crops will be sufficient to meet the needs of the people.

The officers of the Agricultural Department have also been deputed to Orissa to give free distribution of rabi seeds in those distressed areas where such crops can suitably be grown.—A. P.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' VOLTE FACE.

NO ELECTED VICE-CHANCELLOR

"NO NECESSITY OF A RECTOR"

TUSSLE OVER LABOUR REPRESENTATION

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, Oct. 3.

A battle royal was fought to-day in the Bombay Legislative Council over several important sections of the University Bill. It was pre-eminently a day of divisions During the course of a single day as many as three amendments were pressed to a division and all of them resulted in an inglorious defeat for the opposition. Apart from their being much livelier and more important, the proceedings of the day provided an unmistakable criterion to judge the quality of public spiritedness of those representatives of the people who in a moment, and without the least compunction, could sacrifice the best interests of the country to mere party intrigues.

The Bombay Legislative Council, as so many other Provincial Councils, has been notorious for party manoeuvres; but today it gave example of how considerations of public interest, can be thrown overboard.

The proceedings started to-day with the discussion of Mr. R G. Pradhan's amendment further amended by Mr. Marzban that the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Fellows from among themselves by a majority of votes. Every section of the popular element in the House had expressed itself completely in favour of the principle underlying the amendment and it was rightly taken as a foregone conclusion that the amendment would be carried and the popular view would triumph. But alas that was not going to be the result of the division was as startling as it was an eloquent commentary upon the behaviour of those who having ruthlessly attacked the Government in their open speeches quietly marched into the Government lobby. 23 members voted for an elcted Vice-Chancellor and 56 for a nominated one. No less than 25 elected membrs belonging to the so-called Nationalists groups in the House saw their way to help the Government in defeating the popular demand. To a laymen in party intrigues the behaviour of these Nationalists has come as a surprise and a shock. Of course the Nationalists are ready with their explanations and apologies, but no amount of whitewashing can make a coal white.

There was again a tough fight in the House over the creation of the post of a Rector for the University. Mr. Jadhav moved the deletion of the clause that provides for the creation of this new post. Here too party intrigues came in the way and the amendment was defeated in the division.

Clause 13 of the Bill which lays down the constitution of the Senate is proving to be a hard bone of contention. As many as 48 amendments have been tabled on this single clause. Mr. Ginwalla's amendment that Labour should have a representavive on the Senate was thrown out.

Prof. Hamil's amendment giving the University teachers, and teachers including principals, 20 seats on the Senate instead of 10 as provided for in the Bill was carried.

As Labour has been refused a seat, Mr. Jadhav has now moved another amendment that no seats be granted to the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The leader of the House in consultation with His Excellency has given an assurance that the time saved from the Government business will be added on to the days for private business.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

POONA, Oct. 3.

There being no question list to-day, the Bombay Legislative Council at once proceeded with the consideration of the University Bill. Mr. R. G. Pradhan's amended amendment that the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by ballot by the Fellows

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PERSO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

PACIFIC IN CHARACTER.

SOVIET'S EASTERN POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Moscow.—M. Karakhan, ex-Soviet ambassador in China, interviewed stated that the Perso-Soviet agreements were completely pacific in character and absoluteiy accorded with the Soviet's general Eastern policy as previosly expressed in the Soviet-Turkish Pact which was now serving as a model for Eastern countries.—Reuter.

TEHERAN, Oct. 2.

The Premier announced in the Mejliss that the Russo-Persian treaty had been signed at Teheran and Moscow.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSO-SOVIET PACT

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The recent marked tension between Turkey and Persia lends a new significance to the attempted rapprochement between Teheran and Moscow, says the 'Daily Telegarph's" diplomatic correspondent commenting on the new Perso-Russian convention. The paper declares that Moscow is striving to make mischief between Persia and Turkey, thereby dividing the Moslem world and that the Soviet press is at present fulminating against Angora owing to the Turkish Government's drastic measures against communist propaganda.

It expresses the opinion that the Brirtish Government of India should closely watch the developments and points out that the new Pact will preclude Persia's siding Turkey or Afghanistan in the event of a conflict between Russia and either of those states.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESSURE.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Paris.—While it is authoritatively confirmed that the French Ambassador at Moscow has recently been instructed to draw very special attention of the Soviet Government to the situation created at present in carrying on negotiations while M. Rakowsky is at Paris, it is stated that the question of officially requesting M. Rakowsky's recall has not yet been involved. The Moscow report that the French cabinet has decided to demand the recall of M. Rakowsky has created a feeling of pessimism in official circles here with regard to the debt negotiations and the Franco-Russian relations. The Government officials and the press attribute the reported decision to the British Government pressure on the French Government.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION INDEED!

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FOR RAILWAYS.

SOLVING BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM?

WHAT IS UP AT SIMLA?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The air is thick with talks about railway matters. "Waggons, carriages, locomotives, rolling stock, automatic couplers" such are the expressions heard in the lounge of the Cecil Hotel where most of the delegates to the annual conference of the Railway Officers' Association are staying. The conference will open on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Biggs, Agent of Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway. But, meanwhile, several technical committees are holding discussions which will enable the conference to have a well considered agenda of business.

REVIEW OF EXPERIMENT.

This year's conference is important in that the lessons of the three years' experiment of the separation of railway finance from the general finance are shortly to be reviewed in the light of the report of Sir Arthur Dickinson's Committee. This report has not seen the light of day and probably never will; but I have reasons to believe that one of the recommendations contained in this report is the reorganisation of railway accounts by an army of Chartered Accounts to be brought from England. We all know that owing to the abolition of the cost-accounting system in England, a large number of chartered accountants are out of employment and India is, therefore, to be used once more as dumping ground for their occupation. If my information is correct, there will be about ten accountants from England on salaries each of Rs. 2,500 and almost an equal number of Rs. 1,500 each. To make provision for these persons, quite apart from their assistants etc., India will have to pay at least about five lakhs per annum. Of course the Railway Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly will be approached early in the winter session for the sanction of this amount, but as this commitee is often presented with the 'fait accomplis' which it cannot unsettle, it is necessary now for the members of the Assembly to raise a timely protest by means of searching questions that chartered accountants should not be employed for reorganisation of accounts; but that they should be employed in India from among Indians. India is not so bankrupt as to not produce the required number of chartered accountants. There are any number of them, capable and efficient, in spite of the fact that the examinations for Chartered Accountantships are always held in England and not in India.

EMPLOY CAPABLE INDIANS.

One other question heard in this connection is why should chartered accountants be necessarily employed when the Government have ready at their disposal that capable band of Indian Audit and Accounts servicemen who have acquitted themselves very well in the various services, besides their own? They are the class of persons eminently fitted for reorganisation of accounts, because they have done similar work in other Departments of Government. But because there are a large number of unemployed accountants in England, the Audit Department of Government and the Financial Commissioner of Railways have been persuaded to believe that the work can be done to an efficient degree, only by white and therefore a costly staff from England. If the officers of the Indian Civil Service like Mr. Sim and Mr. Parsons with hardly any previous experience of Indian Railway Accounts or Finance can pose as Financial Commissioners of Railway, it is ridiculous to think that officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Service cannot do this reorganisation work of Railway Finance.

Messrs. Neogy, Rangaswami Iyengar, Aney and Kunzru as well as Members of Railway Standing Finance Committee should lose no time in seeing to it that English accountants are not brought all the way from England on high salaries but that the best Indian talents available both as Chartered Accountants and Audit and Accounts Servicemen are utilised at comparatively cheap rates.

SPRATT TO REMAIN IN CUSTODY

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

JUDGE'S INSTRUCTION TO POLICE AND JAIL OFFICIALS

Mr. Justice Davar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court delivered judgment on Monday in the application for bail made by Mr. Phillip Spratt, an Englishman aged 25, who is now detained at Arthur Road Jail pending his trial on a charge of sedition at the next Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. M A. Jinnah appeared in support of the application. The Advocate-General opposed it on behalf of the Crown.

His Lordship said that the Advocate-General resisted the application on the grounds that the accused was associated with the local group of communists, and that on 24th April last he delivered a lecture at the Students' Brotherhood on "Revolution and India." He further alleged that accused was a menace to Government and if released on bail he would do his utmost to continue his seditious propaganda. He drew the Court's attention to a letter addressed by the accused to Mr. Hormmian on what he called the subject of violence. Another document was the "syllabus of proposed course of Instruction" alleged to have been written by the acensed.

COURT'S UNFETTERED DISCRETION.

His Lordship held that under Section 498, the High Court had unfettered discretion to grant or refuse bail, but the discretion must be exercised judicially.

Discussing the interpretations and implication of Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his Lordship referred to its provisions—that in case of an offence punishable with death or transportation a person accused of an unbailable ofience shall not be released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence.

What are "reasonable grounds", said his Lordship, was clearly a matter for determination in each case according to the particular circumstances of each case. Whether there were reasonable grounds or whether particular circumstances existed was again a question which required to be determined judicially, viz., there must be some tangible evidence on which the Court might arrive to the conclusion, that if unrebutted, the accused might be convicted.

On the interpretation of Sections 497 and 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his Lordship relied on the ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins of the Bombay High Court (Emperor vs. Nensi Hansraj, 8 Bom. Law Reporter, p. 420) that in respect of unbailable offences bail was not to be taken except in special circumstances.

COURT ON ACCUSED'S GUILT.

Continuing his Lordship said:—The accused in his affidavit denies that he is a Communist, or is engaged in seditious propaganda, and the principal ground on which he seeks bail is that if kept in custody pending trial he will not be able to give full and proper instructions to his solicitors and Counsel in the preparation of his defence. He has put forward this ground in every one of his affidavits. All his affidavits are silent as to the date of his departure from India or the length of his stay in India.

In granting bail, the Court has to be satisfied that the accused will be forthcoming at the time of trial.

"On a careful perusal of the materials", proceeded his Lordship, "I cannot help being of opinion that there appear to be reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has been guilty of the offence with which he is charged."

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

"In coming to that conclusion, I must not be understood to express any opinion on the merits of the defence of the accused at the time of the trial. He may have a perfectly good answer to the charge against him. In the affidavits filed on his behalf, for the purposes of this application, no defence naturally could be set forth, and it is, therefore, a matter for the Judge and jury at the trial to decide upon the materials before them, and it will be for them to say whether the accused is guilty or innocent.

The application for bail will, therefore, be refused.

It is my desire to see that the accused is not put to the slightest inconvenience, delay or annoyance in the preparation of his defence.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICIALS.

I desire the Government Solicitor, the Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of this case, Mr. Jacob, as well as the Jailor in charge of the accused, that all reasonable facilities at all reasonable times should be given to the accused to enable him to communicate with his solicitors, counsel and witnesses, and the officers responsible for carrying out my orders will see that the accused is given no cause for complaint or annoyance.

In the event of the accused feeling dissatisfied with the treatment given to him whilst in custody, I will give him and his legal advisers leave to make all necessary applications to me pending his stay in custody.

The authorities concerned in carrying out my orders will also see that the health of the accused does not suffer, whilst in custody by, reason of any reasonable comforts or medical attendance not being supplied.

HELP FROM LONDON.

Mr. Page Arnot of the Labour Research Department, London, has sent a sum of Rs. 530 (five hundred and thirty only) to Mr. N. M. Joshi for the legal defence of Mr. Spratt.

WAR CLOUDS IN NORTH CHINA.

SHANSI-FENGTEIN HOSTILITIES?

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Peking.—It is reported from Suanhwa that the sound of heavy artillery and rifle fire has been heard there from the North throughout the night and it. therefore, appears that serious hostilities have broken out between the Shansi and Fengtien forces.

General Changt Sun-chang and the other Northern leaders are hastening to Peking for a Conference at which it is expected that war against Shanshi will be decided.—Reuter.

LADY SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING ON NEILL STATUE

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Excitement prevailed near the Neill statue this morning when, it is alleged, stones were pelted at the police officers arresting the Neill statue Satyagrahis from either side of the road.

Lakshmipathiamma, a twenty year old lady from Bowmagiri near Chidambaram, wife of a Congress worker, Murugessa Chetty, a mechant, and Kuppuswami Chetty from Panruti offered satyagraha at the Neill statue.

Thirumalai Acharya, a lanwowner of Tiplicane and formerly an associate of Mr. V. Chidambaram Pillai in Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company came to the Neill statue with a Kodak camera and refused to leave the place when asked by the police to do so and was then arrested.

Massilamani, a mat seller, Flower Bazar and Appadurai, a compositor in "Swadesmitran" office, who are alleged to have thrown stones, have also been taken into custody.—A. P.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

LADY VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Three satyagrahis, including one lady, were arrested this morning for attempting to deface the Neill Statue.—Free Press.

"UNWARRANTED AND LAMENTABLE."

GANDHIJI AND HINDU TEMPLES

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

"Unwarranted and most lamentable" is the comment of Mr. C. Vijayaragavachariar of Salem on the recent remark of Mr. Gandhi in Chettinad, that he knew "many temples in India in which God no more resides than in a brothel." "The idea," says Mr. Acharya, "that God does not reside in a temple because of certain reasons, is in accordance neither with Hindu religious ideas nor with commonsense."

He asks Mr. Gandhi why, if God found many Hindu temples to be such horrid places that he is compelled to withdraw himself from them. He did not destroy them instead of leaving them intact and daily multiplying their number too."—A. P.

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA

BUST TO BE UNVEILED AT BARODA

BARODA, Oct. 3.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda will unveil the protraits of Sir Manubhai Metha, ex-Dewan of the State and ex-professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Baroda College, and of the late Mr. A. B. Clarke, Principal of the College and some time Minister of Education in the State.—Free Press.

DUSSERRAH PROCESSION AT BARODA

PRINCE TOO BUSY TO LEAD.

BARODA, Oct. 3.

There will be no State Dusserah procession this year as the Heir-apparent and other members of the royal family are away from the State.

It is stated that Prince Dhairyashirao Raje has refused to lead the procession as he is very busy with relief work.—Free Press.

GAEKWAR TO ARRIVE ON 19TH OCT.

BARODA, Oct. 3

According to the tentative programme fixed, His Highness the Gaikwar will arrive in Bombay on Nov. 19th. His arrival at Baroda will be public. After a week's rest in the town his Highness will tour the devastated areas.—Free Press.

BRIGAND BANDS BUSY AGAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Constantinople.—According to a report of the official Turkish agency, bands of Brigands have resumed their activities on th Turco-Persian frontir. The Turks believe that they are fostered by the Persian Government.—Retuer.

BE LOYAL TO FATHERLAND.

VON HINDENBURG'S MESSAGE.

80TH BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Berlin.—The City is packed with visitors who have come to participate in the celebrations in honour of President Von Hindenburg who is 80 to-day. The streets are gaily decorated, but while the Government buildings display black, red and gold flag of the Republic, numerous private houses have hoisted the old monarchist colours, black, white and red.

The aged President signalized the occasion by granting amnesty to 75 convicted political offenders. State Governments have similarly ganted amnesty or reduced sentences. Bavarian Government has pardoned Count Arco who assassinated Premier Kurteisener in 1922.

Von Hindenburg, as he drove accompanied by Dr. Marx from the Presidential Palace to the Stadium, was most enthusiastically cheered by half a millon people including many uniformed ex-officers wearing medals and "steel heimets", war veterans, the Tyroese and the Bavarian delegations in their picturesque national costumes and women's patriotic organisations. Fiftythousand school children assembled in the Standing uproariously welcomed Von Hindenburg who in his speech urged loyalty to the Fatherland after which Deutsche Ueber Alles was sung by multitude.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

DATE FIXED ON OCT. 28.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The date of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Calcutta has been finally decided, upon as October 28. The Congress President, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, has, however, promised to be in Calcutta on October 25 to participate in the Deteeu Day celebrations.—A. P.

"SYMBOL OF DEVOTION TO DUTY"

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS TO HINDENBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Berlin.—The interior of the Presidential palace has been converted into "a paradise of flowers" as the birthday present to President Hindenburg from the German horticulturists. Other gifts range from magnificent porcelain service by Chancellor Marx on behalf of the Government to the enormous marzipan cake bearing eighty candles from the Senate. Leading industrialists have presented deed of assignment whereby the President's family estate becomes his personal property.

Von Hindenburg exercising the option of disposing of the publicly subscribed money for "Hindenburg Foundation," will chiefly devote it to the war sufferers, to 1,500 of whom he has already given 200 marks each.

Congratulatory visits were paid to-day by the leading German statesmen, dignitaries and representatives of the services, including Field Marshal Von Mackensen.

The Papal Nuncio presented a parchment address signed by all ambassadors and ministers in Berlin.

Dr. Marx delivering his address on behalf of the Reich eulogized the President as the symbol of devotion to duty.

The President replying said that his thoughts were particularly with his countrymen in occupied Rhineland.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM EDUCATION

RAJA HIDAYAT HUSSAIN'S APPEAL

MEERUT, Oct. 3.

The Provincial Moslem Educational Conference was opened here this morning. Raja Hidayat Hussain of Salaimpur who presided over the Conference said that Mussalmans of the United Provinces compared very unfavourably with the other communities in the matter of education. There was a general apathy amongst them, towards this most important factor of national life and this was apparent from the fact that a Muslem spent only three pies per head on an average on education while a Hindu spent 5 annas.

The Raja said that in the fight for freedom, educational progress came first and unless the Mussalmans wished to reduce themselves to the level of untouchables in India both politically and socially they must be up and doing. Primary education he said, was controlled by District Boards which paid little heed to Moslem education He urged the Conference to request the Boards for more liberal treatment of Moslems in the matter of education. The Raja declared that he was against sectarian schools and educational institutions for Moslems. It was necessary he said for Muslems boys to come into contact with the boys of other sister communities in India.

The President added he was against separate representation also as he held that for the country's freedom one political platform was necessary. But, he declared, the present time was not opportune to do away wth separate representation as it would set back the hands of Moslem progress till Hindus treated them justly and liberally in the matter of their legitimate demands.—A. P.

BAN ON "SAK"

A LABOUR PROTEST.

The "New Leader" writes:—

The action of the Indian Government (that is, the British in India) in cancelling the passport of Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., to India is a stupid outrage. It is an outrage because there is no doubt that the Indian people themselves would always welcome Saklatvala. He is one of themselves and a stalwart champion of their rights. It is stupid because it will do more to encourage sympathy towards Communism than all the speeches Saklatvala could deliver in India if he remained there ten years.

CONTINUE BAN ORDER

NAGPUR MUSLIMS' REQUEST

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Mohammadans of Nagpur the following resolution was passed: "The Mohammadans of Nagpur view with great alarm the resolution passed by the Hindus urging the Government to withdraw its order under section 144. They consider that the withdrawal will at once lead to the repetition of the recent deplorable occurrence and they maintain that the continuance and extension of the said order is essential for the protection of the small Muslim refugees from their homes who have not come back and their rehabitation makes it absolutely indispensable that the said order should be maintained in tact.—A. P.

CONFERENCE ONLY ADJOURNED

MR. PRAKASAM EXPLAINS UNITY DISCUSSIONS.

CAUSES OF SIMLA DEBACLE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25, (By Mail).

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., who leaves for Madras this evening after attending the Simla session of the Assembly and the Hindu Muslim Unity Conference interviewed by the Associated Press referring to the prospects of communal amity said:

"As one who took part in the deliberations of the Unity Conference at Simla until it was adjourned on the 22nd inst. and also as one who made a fervent appeal to the committee not to break it up without making at least one more supreme effort to settle the points of difference between the two communities, I was preparing an appeal in the train yesterday to the other members of the committee to make further proposals by way of modification or fresh alternative proposals before three weeks expire. But I was very much disappointed when I read the long statement issued by Shafi Daudi and Mohammed Yakub. I do not know why both these friends considered it necessary to issue such a statement while yet the committee stands adjourned.

I shall not go into details of the occurrences in the Unity Conference or in the deliberations of the Sub-Committee. But I would like to point out that the proposals made by the both the communities were neither final nor exhaustive. There could not be a discussion of any fresh proposals before we dispersed and it was with a view to give time to those who differed to think of further modification or fresh proposals that the conference was adjourned. It is time that both communities should realise that there should be no attempts on the part of either community to overreach the other with a view to secure pohtical rights or civic rights taking advantage of the unfortunate communal tension. Both the communities should also realise that it would not be possible for a foriegn government to bring about unity between the two communities so as to settle their religious differences, by any other means than by enforcing law.

I appeal to the Muslim and the Hindu members of the Unity Conference not to abandon the idea of meeting again before the 4th of November, but to submit fresh proposals or modification to the old proposals in time with a view to solve the trouble. If no modifications to the old proposals should be forthcoming which will be acceptable to both the communities, I propose to place the following before the representatives of the two communities for their consideration and acceptance.

My proposals are as follows:—

"The Mussalmans shall be at liberty to make cow-sacrifice subject to the local laws, customs and usages in different province in the same manner in which they had been exercising the said right before 1922.

Similarly the Hindus shall be at liberty to go in procession through public roads and all other thoroughfares subject to the local customs or usages or subsisting decrees or agreements in different provinces in the same manner in which they had been exercising the said right before 1922."—A. P.

WHY UNITY CONFERENCE BROKE UP

DR GOKALCHAND NARANG INTERVIEWED

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

In the course of a press interview Doctor Gokal Chanda Narang M.L.A. detailed what were in his opinion the causes of the failure of the Simla Unity Conference. He said in the first place the atmosphere in the country was not congenial to peace. Secondly the admission of certain Mussalman leaders that there was an organisation behind the disturbances made the Hindus suspicious and apprehensive. Thirdly the assertion made by certain Mahomadan leaders that the disturbances were due to political differences clearly implied that unless those differences were settled there would be no charge for peace in the country. Fourthly the chances of success were reduced by the declaration of Mahomed Ali supported by Sir Mahomed Shafi and even by Mr. Jinnah that unless there was agreement on every question there was agreement on no question. Nevertheless the Hindus agreed to discuss various questions.

The Doctor said, "It is nothing short of calumny and gross injustice to throw doubts on the bona-fides of the Hindus who are by nature, by their religion and their tradition peace loving people and who have made so many sacrifices to secure the goodwill and cooperation of their Muslim countrymen." He added that the failure of the Conference to come to a decision on the cow slaughter question and the question of music was due to the Muslim leaders new fangled manoeuvre of placing the question of music on the same footing as that of cow slaughter. The Doctor said that the introduction of a new demand by Mahomed Ali that music should be stopped before mosques during the whole month of Ramzan at the time of traweehs in addition to the five prayer times was far from pacific and was bound to alarm the Hindus.

He concluded by expressing the view that though real unity might be far off mere differences of opinion on matters of religion or even politics was no justification for flying at each others throats.

A.

SITUATION ON B. N. RY

2200 RECEIVE DISCHARGE NOTICES

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The General Secretary of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union has addressed a representation to the Viceroy describing the situation arising out of the discharge notices served on 2,200 men and praying for his Excellency's intervention.

The Secretary of the Union says that administration in spite of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly has not afforded to agree to a joint enquiry into the question.

The Secretary adds that there is no paucity of work but there has been an effort of the administration to transfer work to private firms to simply victimize the workers after the recent strike.—Free Press.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

The Police Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1926 says that the chief problem with which the police had to cope was the communal tension prevailing between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The total number of crimes reported increased by 1,169 and in spite of this the value of property stolen was less by Rs. 1,50,000. The number of offences of running train thefts and platform thefts showed a substantial drop.—A. P.

OUT OF OFFICIAL ATMOSPHERE

GUJARAT WORKERS ENHANCE CONGRESS PRESTIGE

"NOT KHADDAR-MAD BUT JUST A BELIEVER IN IT."

NADIAD, Oct. 3.

On Sunday morning, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel opened the Khadi exhibition at the hall of the Native General Library and took part in the celebration of Mr. Gandi's Birthday. Both the functions were combined. Mr. Patel speaking on the occasion observed that for the last two years he was in the midst of official atmosphere and, therefore, was afraid he was losing his place amongst the people.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Patel congratulated the Congress workers for the splendid manner in which they had acquitted themselves during the most trying ordeal through which the people of Gujerat were passing. They had enhanced the prestige and influence of the Congress a hundredfold, particularly at a time when endeavours were being made in some quarters, not altogether from disinterested motives, to run down its representative character. He was particularly glad to find the officials and non-officials and Government and the Congress working hand in hand with one determination to mitigate and relieve as far as possible the distress caused by the floods. He expressed his grateful thanks to the princes and people of India for their generous efforts to stand by Gujerat at this juncture.

NOT KHADDAR--MAD.

Referring to khadi, Mr. Patel stated that although he was not khadi-mad, he was a great believer in khadi, both in its economic aspects and political aspects, but maintained, now, as he did before, that they could not popularise khadi by any rules and regulations in the Congress. He expressed the deliberate opinion that, whatever its critics might say, khadi had come to stay.

In the afternoon, Mr. Patel had a conference with all the leading workers engaged in the relief operations and discussed with them the question of reconstruction.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES LUSTILY CHEERED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Dr. Tankaria Kuberdas Modi and Messrs. G. V. Mavlankar, Krishnacharya and Shakrabhai were declared elected to-day to the Municipality from Jamalpur Ward, while Dr. Berawala Balvantrai Thakore, Dr. Bhavrao Vadilal, and Messrs. Dalsukhram Harishanker Vyas, Ramanlal Krishnalal and Sukkhlal Kevaldas were declared elected from Khadia Ward. The successful candidates were lustily cheered and garlanded.—A. P.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

About sixty officers, representing all railways in India, will be present at the annual conference of the Railway Association, which opens in Simla on the 5th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Biggs of the M. S. M. Railway.—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN ON HIS DEFENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

then the interest taken by him as a citizen, as a member of the Corporation, as a member of the Legislative Council. then dealing with the various activities of the housing scheme and summarising the substance of the various debates in which he participated. It also stated how persistently he had made efforts to prevent what he thought an enormous waste that was being carried on in the Development schemes, especially the housing scheme.

"ADMINISTRATION NOT UP TO MARK."

From the very begining, it read, suspected that the administration was not up to the mark and required close scrutiny and watch and although he was not in the Council then he managed through his friends in the Council to get official records and literature on the subject and as a result of very close and laborous study he discovered that in all the branches of the Department there was enormous waste of public funds and that materials ordered were far in excess of the requirements.

MATERIALS IN EXCESS OF REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. Nariman submitted that he had in his possession information with regard to all the branches of the activities of the Development Department; but in this particular case according to the ruling of the Court the enquiry was confined to one particular branch only, namely, the housing scheme connected with the complainant and with regard to the mild steel bars. As a result of his close scrutinization he discovered that in the very first year all the materials were ordered much in excess of the requirements, at rates much higher than those prevailing in the market and with firms that were not regular dealers of these materials. He found that according to the need for the first year only about 5 or 600 tons of mild steel bars would be required; but instead of that the first order placed with Geo Service was for 2,000 tons. The rates given to them were far in excess of the prevailing rates and even those tender rates were subsequently changed and enhanced.

"GROUPING OF OFFICERS."

Mr. Nariman continued that further investigation led to his discovery that Geo Service were connected with Richardson and Cruddas and this firm of Richardson and Cruddas had dealings with some officers of the Department in connection with the Delhi Imperial works. This led to further investigation and Mr. Nariman discovered that there was a grouping of officers, several of them coming from Delhi Imperial works and again assembling in the Development Department in the same capacities but on higher salaries and grades than Delhi. Mr. Nariman then gave a summarry which he alleged was a group.

1. Mr. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Material District, Delhi Superintending Engineer, Development Department; 2. Mr. Sykes, Executive Engineer in Delhi, Superintending Engineer, Development Department; 3. Mr. Harvey, Executive Engineer in Delhi, Superintending Engineer, Development Department; 4. Mr. Hamid. Assistant Engineer, Delhi, Executive Enginder and Acting Superintending Engineer, Development Department; 5. Kanyalal. Assistant Engineer under Sykes in Delhi and Development Department; 6 Gazdar, Assistant Enginner under Hamid at Hyderabad and Development Department; and 7. Krishnaswamy, Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. Madras under Mr. Harvey when he was there and also Executive Engineer under Mr. Harvey in Development Department.

"SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES"

Mr. Nariman alleged he also discovered that there were several new suppliers and contractors who had business connections with these officers in Delhi and had started new firms in Bombay and resumed their dealings with the same officers in the new garb.

For the next financial year, Mr. Nariman alleged he discovered that exactly similar suspicious circumstances were repeated in that year too, a particular size of bars which were not required at all were again ordered in enormously large quantity to the value of about 3 lacs and an additional suspicious circumstance with regard to this order was that the regularly prepared indent by an Executive Engineer was altered by the superior with the result that the enormous excess was ordered. Further it transpired that although under the P.W.D. Code it was incumbent on the part of the Department to place such orders for foreign manufacture with the High Commissioner still large orders for mild steel bars in the first instance with Geo Services of the value of about 4 lacs 30 thousands, and for the second Salebhoy Tyebji for the value of about Rs. 2 lacs 16 thousands were placed locally against the direction of the P. W. D. Code.

AGITATION IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Nariman then agitated in the Council and then placed before the Council the following resolution (a) that a committee of 18 non-official and elected members be appointed to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate, to suggest ways and means of effecting retrenchments and to report on the advisability or otherwise of continuing the scheme taken in hand.

(b) That the Development Directorate be requested to co-operate with the said Committeee and afford all facilities and help in conducting the said inquiry and in making the said report.

(c) That an independent officer or expert be appointed to help the said Committee.

And in the course of the debate Mr. Nariman, vehemently attacked the Department and stated, "I am throwing this challenge on behalf of the public; I want an inquiry: He also referred to several shady transactions which had come to his knowledge. Referring to inquiry, "to inquire as to what is going on if I may be permitted to say so, 'behind the screens,' what is being done with 30 crores of public money," and in the close of the debate he earnestly appealed for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the internal affairs of the department, and not to cloud the issue by mixing it up with the other advisory committees.

This resolution was keenly contested by the Government, but in spite of the strong decision, it was passed by a majority. In spite of this resolution of the Council, the Government did not appoint a non-official committee, and this attitude of the Government, further roused the suspicion. So in 1925, Nariman again moved, a large cut of over, 6 lakhs, of rupees, from the Development Department grant, both as a vote of censure against the Government for not giving effect to the Council Resolution, and to prevent the discussion again on the subject. Again, dealing with the subject of Mild steel bars, and the explanation given by the Government, he openly declared that he did not believe in the theoyr of "bona fide mistake." put forward by the Government who had given no explanation as to how such mistake could occur.

Even in this debate Mr. Nariman complained that no effort was made to give any explanation about the Mild Steel Bars, indent. He also gave several other instances, and thereby argued that at the time these allegations were made, the greater of his information, which is now disclosed, was within the knowledge, and influenced his mind. Mr. Nariman stated, that these suspicions, framed in my mind realising particular adverse instances against the Department, and his refusal to believe in a "bona fide mistake" was a cumulative effect on several suspicions circumstances collected together, as regards the purchase and also of stores, tenders, various favouritism shown to the contractors and other acts of profiteering. Mr. Nariman, stated that he could not believe that all such Indents happened merely as a result of a "bona fide mistake" but they appeared to him to be, seriously like an arrangement, and he further stated that instance was only confined to these Mild Steel Bars alone, and not coupled with several other suspicious circumstances in shady transactions.

Continuing Mr. Nariman justified in his statement that he has fully substantially proved all the allegations to be true in the cross-examination of the complainant Mr. Sykes and Mr. Hamid. He contended that an indent for Mild Steel Bars was properly prepared by Executive Engineer Hamid, was as a matter of fact altered by the complainant, and as a result 80,000, 7/8" bars were ordered which were not required at all and it did cause loss to the Department to the extent of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. Mr. Nariman asked the Court to believe Mr. Hamid's evidence which proved the allegations because his evidnece was corroborated by plans prepared by the complainant himself. Mr. Hamid was forced to make an admission on account of the plan and if his evidence was to be believed then the case for the defence was proved.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. Mr. Nariman had not even half finished his statement. The case stands adjourned for to-day.

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DUST STORM IN SIND.

CROPS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 3.

Heavy dust storm and rain are reported to have affected seriously the crops of some villages in Nawabshah district.—Free Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG HABIT.

GERMANS DETERMINED TO CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva.—The Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations closely examined the memorandum of Cavazzoni (Italy) with regard to the strengthening of the control of illicit traffic on the basis of existing international conventions.

M. Bourgeois expressed opinion that the Italian scheme contained many interesting suggestions, for example the idea of a license for internal traffic in opium. The German member warmly supported the Italian project and said that most of its provisions were already embodied in the German legislation. The German Government was firmly determined to co-operate in the campaign against the drug habit.

Jonkheer and Vanvettum expressed their opinion that Italian plan would not modify the present situation with regard to illicit drug traffic and would require a great number of officials. Moreover the pln was very complicated, but accepted those suggestions which he thought were practical.

Mr. Sato observed that several principles of the Italian plan were already applied in Japan and others appeared superfluous. but he was prepared to discuss the Italian memorandum and submit it to the consideration of his Government.—

OUTRAGEOUS MISREPRESENTATION

MR. ANDREWS ON "MOTHER INDIA."

BERHAMPUR, Oct. 3.

The Berhampur Municipality this morning presented Mr. Andrews with an address of welcome.

Replying to the address, Mr. Andrews thanked the Chairman and the members of the Municipality for their welcome. Mr. Andrews said that he had been trying to find time to answer Miss Mayo's book called "Mother India". He was sending his answer to the British and American papers. The longer he had studied this book the more outrageous appeared to him its misrepresentation of India and specially of Hindu India. Yet Miss Mayo's Chapter on untouchability had to be studied very seriously by all who had the true interests of India at heart. What was wrong must be immediately righted. Mr. Andrews concluded by saying that there was much room for improvement in those municipal areas. He appealed to the citizens of Berhampur to lead the whole of the Ganjam District in raising funds for the depressed villagers of Orissa.—A. P.

RS. 200 FOR KHARAGPUR WORKERS

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The Managing Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, have sent a donation of Rs. 200 for the families of the Kharagpore workmen. The workers have conveyed through their committee, their sincere support and sympathy to their comrades in distress.—Free Press.

LORD MAYOR OF LON DON

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rowland Blades, accompanied by his wife and twin daughters and other civic dignitaries is paying an official visit to Rome where he has received the highest civic and military honours. The streets through which the procession passed on its way to the visitors' luxuriously furnished quarters were crowded by enthusiastic spectators.

The Lord Mayor's party was received by the Italian King and Queen and will be received by the Pope.

The Italian press declares that the visit rivets Anglo-Italian friendship.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY RAIN IN BROACH

BROACH, Oct. 2.

It is reported that very heavy rains have fallen in the Bara villages of the Vaghara taluka in the District of Broach. In the city of Broach itself there have been showers of rain and the sky is overcast, there are also occasional thunderstorms. It is believed that the rains will affect the crops.—A. P.

"RAJPAL DAY" IN BOMBAY,

The "Rajpal Day" was observed in Bombay last evening by holding a public meeting with Swami Satya Dev in the chair. The meeting was well attended and the local Arya Samajist leaders were there to deliver fiery speeches.

Fortunately Swami Satya Dev checked the speakers from going beyond their bounds.

Three resolutions were passed one condemning wanton attacks on Hindus, another deploring the Government policy in such matters and the third asking the Hindus to unite among themselves and propogate the Sudhi and Sangathan movements.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

AHMEDABAD'S MARCH OVER BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

That Ahmedabad Millowners are more alive to the necessity of supporting Indian enterprise than the Bombay Millowners, is the statement which the Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association are reported to have elicited from the Indian Insurance Companies' delegation which waited on them on Saturday last.

By appointment, a delegation composed of Mr. R. J. Duff, General Manager of New India Assurance Company, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Secretary, Jupiter Insurance Company, Mr. J. C. Setalvad of the Vulcan Insurance Company and Mr. Varjanlal Varajdas of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company met Committee of Ahmedabad Millowners to urge on them the desirability of joint efforts by the members of the Association to secure to the Indian Insurance Companies all the business which the Ahmedabad mills which are purely Indian owned could give in fire insurance. The delegation represented in addition to the Companies of which they were members, the British India General Insurance Company, the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company and the Crescent Insurance Compay.

Mr. Chamnalal Girdharlal Parekh Chairmana of Ahmedabad Millowntrs, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-Chairman and other prominent members of Committee of Association were present to meet the delegation.

The Committee promised to consider the representations made by the Delegation and take necessary action. It is understood that as a result of the interview, the Ahmedabad Millowners may pass a resolution on the lines of a resolution by the Indian Merchants' Chamber urging its members to give preference to Indian enterprise.

The delegates left for Bombay the same day.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 4TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, let it be said truly that you are a very greedy and ambitious personality. You believe in extremes, never in means (though in lot of mean tricks). You are a gourmand. A great fighter, regardless of his life, fights to the last ditch. You in your epicurean acrobatics fight to the last dish, reminding those who warn you against serious consequences, that death, should it at all ensue after a hearty and fair and square and wrecktangular meal, is a glorious one indeed which falls to the lot of the fortunate few only. You belong to what is popularly known as the "gentleman loafer" species. In short, in the garb of lamb you are a wolf. Those who know your sleights of hand beware of you. Hard pressed, you would not hesitate even to raid or ransack the premises of rich Marwari shroffs (who are large-hearted even to work in their pedhis till the small hours of the day, counting and recounting jingling coins and crisp notes, with safes full of ornaments), and then mind your business well. Should any of the pedhiwalas dare to raise alarm you keeping him at the point of the revolver order him to keep "mum" and mind his business of looking on while you mind yours of lightening his burden. With the aid of ill-gotten wealth you seek worldly pleasures and lose many birds who are wary and know your game too well. When you lose the "golden eyes", the "tender eyes" you wail, without any avail, as under:—

"Oh, Tender Eyes, oh Wistful Eyes,
You smiled on me one day,
And all my life, in glad surprise,
Leapt up and pleaded "Stay!"
Alas, oh cruel, starlike eyes,
So grave and yet so gay.
You went to lighten other skies,
Smiled once and passed away.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

TRAINING OF INDIAN YOUTHS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The claim that the establishemnt of a training ship, the H. M. S. "Dufferin" in Indian waters for the training of Indian youth as executive officers for the mercantile marine is a sham and under the conditions under which Indian youth are called to enlist is bound to prove a huge failure," is the opinion in Indian commercial circles.

There is a movement afoot to move the Indian Chamber of Commerce to take up the question with the Government and other Indian Chambers of Commerce and to agitate for legislative action on the lines recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee under which scheme the ships trading in Indian waters will be obliged to employ a minimum percentage of Indian officers on board.—Free Press.

UNEQUAL CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

An enquiry into the complaint from Calcutta about unequal conditions of admission to the Training Ship "Dufferin" has elicited the information that, although the conditions referred to were forwarded to the candidates by the Secretary to the Governing Body of the Training Ship, the entire responsibility must be taken by the Commerce Department of the Government of India for the same.—Free Press.

APOLO BUNDER TO ELEPHANTA.

OUT TO BREAK WORLD'S RECORD

A GREAT SWIMMING EVENT

Mr. Robin Chatterji of Allahabad, who established according to the "Englishman" the world record in fresh water swimming will swim on 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., from Apollo Bunder to Elephanta, and back. Mr. Chatterji will continue in water for 24 hours swimming as long as he can. his aim being to break all previous long distance records. The public are invited to witness the swimming.

INDIA EXCLUDED.

(Continued from page 6.)

es it is quite easy to see that this omission of India is deliberate. It is true that in the White Paper of 1927, the words immigrant communities appear. These seem to imply that India also is included. But in Mr. Amery's own mind as revealed in his speeches, this inclusion of India among the immigrant races is seen to be otiose. Mr. Amery's aim is entirely absorbed in the future of the White Settlers.

I do not think it is too much even to say that the whole future of East Africa is being settled, determined and decided, as if there were only two factors, the Europeans and the Natives. Both reports assume that the Indian is, as it were, soon to fall out of the picture, even if he has not fallen out already. Indeed, I would go so far as to suppose that it was already in these Governors' minds, if not also in the mind of Major Ormsby Gore, that the Indian was in time (and the sooner the better) to be removed from East Africa altogether if not by compulsory legislation, yet by what in South Africa is called "pressure."

I cannot think that Sir Donald Cameron either agreed, or would agree, to any such future policy, but I am not certain about any of the other Governors present, especially after the recent action of the Governor in Council of S. Rhodesia taken at the first moment that power was put into their hands to act. The entire prohibition of Indians in future from Southern Rhodesia is very ominous indeed. It would seem to me almost certain that Northern Rhodesia and Nyassa would be ready to pursue the same policy. And if once the movement of Indian exclusion gathers strength it will be difficult indeed to stop it. In fact it will be quite impossible to do so, wherever a little body of White settlers is given responsible government. And yet it seems as though this had now become the established policy in Africa of the British Parliament.

UNIVERSITY BILL ON ANVIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion among themselves by a majority of votes was first taken up for discussion. Mr. B. V. Jadhav supporting the amendment said that as the University was going to be popularised and democratised it was much better that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected. In his reply, Mr. Pradhan made it clear that no amount of manoeuvring, manipulating, canvassing and wirepulling would hoodwink the popular part of the House as to the implications of the Bill, as it stood The speaker had moved his amendment on the authority of the mandate of his party which demanded an elective Vice-Chancellor. The Minister for Education opposed the amendment. The elected Vice-Chancellor, he submitted, would have always to remain in the fright as to the security of his position. That would certainly mar the spirit of his independence. They had to be careful about the working of the machine they were going to introduce. It was not a wise policy to hazard the post of an important officer like the Vice-Chancellor to the precarious chances of election. The amendment was pressed to a division and was declared lost, 23 votes being recorded in its favour and 56 against.

POST OF RECTOR.

Several other amendments having been withdrawn clause 10 of the bill governing the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor was carried in its original form. Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved the deletion of clause 12 that provides for the creation of the post of a Rector. The mover rightly held that unless the post graduate course of the University were fully developed there was no necessity of a Rector. HMr. Swaminarayan supporting the amendment, opined that a special clause governing the appointment of a Rector might be inserted in the Bill at any time in the future when the creation of the post would become a necessity. It was no use legislating for an imaginary contingency.

Dr. Ambedkar observed that the creation of a new post was certainly a burden on the limited resources of the University.

Prof. Hamil opposed the amendment. He would assure the house that the Senate would not create the new post unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. The clause in the Bill was merely an enabling one and it did not mean that the post would be forthwith created.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Rao Saheb Patil and Mr. Murzban opposed the provision of a Rector, the latter remarking that the notions about the functions of a Rector were only nebulous.

Rao Bahadur Kale expressed himself in favour of the new provision.

Mr. Munshi gave his support to the creation of the post of a Rector. There was a strong feeling, he said that the university must have a Rector. The issue before them was whether the Bombay University had reached a stage when it could be called a teaching University. In case it had, then the post of a Rector was quite a necessity.

The Minister for Education supporting the original clause told the house that the University with the big capital fund at its command would soon be in a position to make a vigorous advance in its post-graduate courses. The original clause being pressed to a division it was found that 53 votes were recorded for it and 24 against. It was declared carried.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE ON SENATE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla moved an amendment asking a representative of the provincial committee of the All India Trade Union Congress on the Senate. Mr. Bole, Dr. Gilder, Mr. R. G. Pradhan and several others spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit could not understand what special advantage labour was going to derive from having a representative on the Senate.

Mr. Narandas Beehar further supported the amendment Labour, he pointed out, had to be brought into close touch with the system of education and that was why a Labour representative ws necessary on the Senate.

Mr. Winterbotham was at a loss to know why a representation should be granted to the branch of the Trade Union Congress, which could not be called a proper representative of Labour in the presidency.

Moulvi Rafiuddin supported the amendment.

After the tea recess, Mr. Jadhav asked the President if some of the Members on Government benches could not give out their mind on the question of allowing a Labour representative on the Senate. The Minister for Education replied that he had in his heart full sympathy for Labour as they were all labourers to a certain extent; but if by Labour it was intended that a member representing factory labour should sit on the Senate, then he could not agree to that view.

In a humorous speech, Mr. Jadhav ably met the argument of the Minister. Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch argued in a vigorous Urdu speech that labour was more justified in having a seat on the Senate than the Millowners Association. Labour formed the bulk of the population and it was just in the fitness of things that it should have an adequate representation on a democratic body like the Senate. The amendment was further opposed by Mr. Sheth and Rao Bahadur Kale. The latter contended that Labour had no organised electorate. It was dangerous to give recognition only to a section of Labour, as the Trade Union Congress was.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Chunilal Mehta then rose to explain the attitude of the Government on the question. They were, he said, in fully sympathy with Labour's demands. Personally he could not agree to all the views expressed by the supporters of the amendment. In matters of education, he went on to say, they had to enlist the sympathy of the bodies which were going to employ the products turned out by the University and that accounted for the representation of bodies like the Millowners Association on the Senate. The speaker knew it perfectly well that it was more for spiting capital than for the interests of Labour, that the amendment under discussion was so very vigorously pushed on. He then appealed to the house not to accuse the Government of a desire to shut out Labour from the portals of the University.

Mr. Ginwalla gave a telling reply to every argument that was advanced against the representation of Labour on the Senate. The Minister of Education put forward a lame-excuse that he could not recognize an isolated body as the branch of the Trade Union Congress. The amendment was lost in the division, 31 voting for it and 49 against.

Prof. Hamil moved an amendment that the University teachers and teachers, including principals, should elect 20 members on the Senate, instead of ten as provided for in the Bill.

The Minister for Education having accepted the amendment it was carried "nem con."

Mr. Jadhav moved that no representation on the Senate be given to the Millowners Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

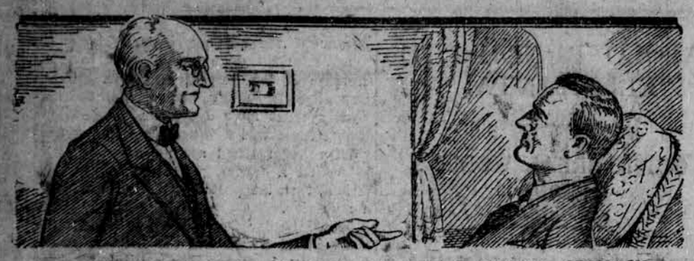
The House then rose for the day.

WHO VOTED FOR NOMINATED CHANCELLOR

Following elected members of the Council belonging to various Nationalist groups voted for a nominated Vice-Chancellor:—Messrs H J Amin, A M Atavane, M G Bhosle, P R Chikodi, Dewan Bahadur Desai, Mr J B Desai, Mr L M Deshpande, Mr M D Kirkee, Rao Bahadur Kale, Mr Lalji Naranji, Sardar Mujamdar, Mr W S Mukadam, Mr K M Munshi, Rao Bahadur B R Naik, Mr B G Pahaljani, Mr H V Pataskar, Mr J R Patel, Mr J B Petit, Mr G B Pradhan, Mr Rajmal Lakhichand, Mr A D Shah, Mr V A Surve, Mr J C Swaminarayan and the Thakor of Kerwada.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

When Mr. C. A. Barren retires from the civil service in the beginning of November, Mr. H. D. Craik will succeed him as Financial Commissioner, Punjab and Mr. H. W. Emerson will be appointed as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.—A. P.



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IMPORTANCE OF PERSIAN.

IRAN LEAGUE HONOURS HINDU SCHOLAR.

In the course of his speech welcoming the Hon. Mr. Jutice Jhaveri along with Shams-ul-Ulema Dasturji Dr. Sanjana and Mr. Pochkhanawala to the "Iran League" whose President Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, entertained the guests on behalf of the association on Saturday, Mr. G. K. Nariman observed that rather than indulge in encomiums of the wise, fair, and capable Hindu judge who had already been recipient of public honour, he, would point to his sincere and disinterested friendship towards the Parsi community and to his traditional erudition, especially his profound knowledge of Persian Mr. Nariman continued:—"Mr. Jhaveri must feel quite at home among the Parsis as the Parsis felt at ease under and with him for the community respects him, if not for anything else for his deep recognition of the value of the Persian language which he has cultivated with assiduity. The Parsis further know that the Hon. Mr. Jhaveri appreciates always the best that in our community and, what is more, gives expression to his sentiment of honest acknowledgement whenever an occasion arises. Not long ago he avowed his indebtedness of a pupil to the educationists Registrar, Mr. Fardunji Dastur, without whose personal coaching in mathematics, our to-day's honoured Hindu guest would probably never have crossed the giddy bridge of mathematics.

HINDUS AND PERSIAN LITERATURE

I will briefly recall to the memory of my friends some of the celebrated Hindus who liked Mr. Jhaveri have contributed to the development of the Persian letters. For the Persian language is not confined to Persia and it is certainly not limited to the Mussalmans in India. Since the advent of Babar in 1526, and more especially since the accession to the throne by Akbar in 1556, Persian has been the language of the court, administration and literature of Imperial India. It was hardly two generations ago that English supplanted it. Even to this day in the courts in the mofussil Persian documents are adduced in most parts of India especially north of the Narbada to prove or disprove a claim at law.

The share of the Hindu community in the evolution of Persian letters is voluminous and multifarious. Although the Mussalmans as representatives of various administrative departments as well as poets and historians, wrote in Persian, the financial, economical and land revenue offices of the Moghuls which were staffed by the Hindus were conducted in the same idiom. But beyond and above that, the Hindus composed model treatises on which to mould one's Persian style and diction. They were authors of dictionaries which to this day are used with profit by born Persians.

AN UNBROKEN CHAIN.

Thus in upholding the traditions of high scholarship in Persian, our distinguished guest the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Jhaveri is but continuing the services rendered to the Persian language by his predecessors under the great Moghuls. At that period learned Brahmins acted as interpreters between the Moghuls sovereigns and their entourage on the one hand and the general Indian populace on the other. They translated the indigenious treasures in Sanskrit,—epics and dramas, to the amazement and delight of the then foreigners who have now been absorbed among us by the triple ties of language, blood and nationality. Let us look back for a minute into that chapter of India's literary history to which full justice has yet to be done and to-day in an assemblage of Parsis, Hindus and Moslems call to mind the names likely to be forgotten by this generation which wrangles over the comparative merits of Hindi and Urdu, neglecting the while the historic claims of the older Persian. This generation has almost come to fancy that Mussalmans and Parsis alone have a monopoly of Persian learning. The fact is that while the educated Parsis rarely failed to acquire Persian, it was the Hindus at the Moghul courts of Delhi and Agra and at the lesser Darbars of the Provincial satraps who transmitted the Iranian culture. The Hindu authors were quite as much looked upto as their Mussalman confreres. For their profundity reached the same astonishing depth.

AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA BY HINDUS.

The Hinduh composed not only essays and poems and conducted the Imperial correspondence; they drew up Encyclopaedias in the Imperial tongue and like Krishnadas of Delhi, the author of the "Parsi-Prakash" wrote grammars and dictionaries of the Persian tongue on Sanskrit shlokas. Krishnachand Ikhlas wrote the lives of the Indian poets from Jehangir to Muhammad Shah, that is say from 1606 to 1710. Munshi Lakshminarayan composed the romance of Dastur-i-Mohobbat. Jai Sukhrai Zizak wrote the "Hans-o-Jawahir." Quite a number of Indian themes were worked upon by Indian authors both Mussalman and Hindu. Manchram Munshi translated poems from Hindustani into Persian. Ramchand wrote Tasviri-Mohobbat or "The Image of Love." Madhavdas of GFujarat wrote the romance of "Menaka and Raja Ma-Love" Madhavdas of Gujarat wrote "Parvati and Naravati." "Rangmbahar" or the loves of Prince Behram and the daughter of King Dara was conceived by Rai Kripadayal. Udaychand Kayath wrote "Kisse Nauruz" after the Arabian Nights, where the chief actor is the damsel Nikdukht. The famous Insha or letter-writter known after Harkaran was composed by Harkaran son of Mathradas of Multan in 1630. Sujan Rai Munshi of Patiala wrote Khulasatul-Mahaitib which belongs to the species of literary aids like our modern letter writers and hints to authors. Ranchhordas-bin-ranjit Rai Kayasth composed in 1732 another epistelography called "Dakaik-ul-Insha" or the difficulties of composition. In the times of Shah Jehan, one of the best known manuals studied by literary aspirants was "Insha Brahmin." It was also called the "Rukaiyyat Brahmin" in as much as its author was the famous Chandar Bhan, who for a time was the Chief Secretary to the Emperor. It is well known that the Emperor Akbar derived a kind of peculiar pleasure in setting to Maulanas the task of translating the Sanskrit romances, epics and legends into Persian. One of the most unwilling but capable translators was Abdul Kadar Badauni who expressed vexation in the beginning of his hard task at doing the Sanskrit epic into Persian. "Ramo-Sita" was further handled by Girdhardas Kayasth and by Chandraman son of Shri Ram. Both these partial versions of the Ramayan were prepared as a matter of course in verse and were dedicated to the Emperor Jehangir.

JOINT WORKS.

The story of the "Thirty-two damsels" was turned into Persian by Chaturbhujdas Meherchand Kayasth. An improvement on it was attempted by Bharamal bin Rajmal Kshatri. These two were again further improved upon in time of Shah Jehan by Bisesar Kayasth. The same material was again and again utilised by Krishnadas Mulukchand of Lahore under Aurangzeb and it was re-named "Kishanbilas." Madhuram wrked on the theme and called it Gulafshan. There were not only individual Hindu authors but joint works were produced by Hindus and Mussalmans, like the one on which collaborated Imdad Ali and Shiv Sahaya Kayasth in 1845.

As I said the Hindus were not only authors but were authorities in Persian and their lexicons are quoted to this day by Persians. Lastly, I cannot do better than cite a passage from James Ross the first translator of the Gulistan into English. This is his estimate of the importance and magnitude of the Persian language and literature in this our India. In 1823 Ross wrote:—

"A company of British merchants have established an 'empire' of the finest provinces of Asia, nearly equal in 'population' and 'extent' to all Europe, where Persian is the language of law religion, commerce and in fact of all civilized usages, and instead of fashifying and abusing this language, our 'duty', as well as interest, as Englishmen, point out the justice of righting and supporting it; and let our scholars, now brought up to a 'classisal' knowledge of it at the East India Company's colleges, endeavour to weed what they will find the current language of Hindustan of its 'vicious' metaphors, immoderate hyperboles, silly conceits, prettinesses, bombast and idle verbiage of the 'last three' centuries, or sine A.D. 1450, and restore it to the 'sublime' and 'pathetic' imagery, and the just diction of its golden age from Dakiki and Rodaki A.D. 950 to Jami and Hatifa; and rescue it from being mangled by men 'learned' and respectable in their knowledge of 'Greek' and 'Latin', but vulgar and illiberal in their ignorance and prejudices in whatever respects the 'languages' and 'literature' of the 'East', and in particular of this 'scientific' diplomatic, financial, legislative,' and 'commercial dialect' of a 'hundred millions' of our fellow-subjects!"

Lest I forgot let me acknowledge my debt. It was a Hindu Dewan of a State who first called my attention to this passage in supporting my contention that it would be far easier for India to step back fifty years and resume Persian than march on for years in unseemly linguistic wranglings without our having a representative tongue among the peoples of the world.

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(Abstracts from letters received.)

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H. H. THE JAM SAHEB'S HUMANE ORDER.

There existed the custom of offering animal sacrifice on Dashera and such other holidays in the Jamnagar State. Appeals were frequently submitted to His Highness the Jam Saheb requesting him to put a stop to such inhumane and irreligious custom. This year a similar appeal was sent to His Highness the Jam Saheb. A deputation of leading citizens of Jamnagar State waited upon His Highness the Jam Saheb with a request to discontinue the said custom of offering animal sacrifice. In response, His Highness the Jam Saheb has been pleased to issue orders prohibiting animal sacrifice on Dashera and such other days henceforward. The following telegram conveying thanks to His Highness the Jam Saheb is sent by the President, the Bombay Humanitarian League:—

"His Highness Jam Saheb Bahadur, Jamnagar,—The Bombay Humanitarian League most respectfully express their heartiest gratitude to your Highness for most humane order prohibiting animal sacrifice on Dashera and other holidays in Nawanagar State. Pray long life and prosperity to your Highness.—(Sd.) Lallubhai Dipchand Javeri President, Bombay Humaritarian League."

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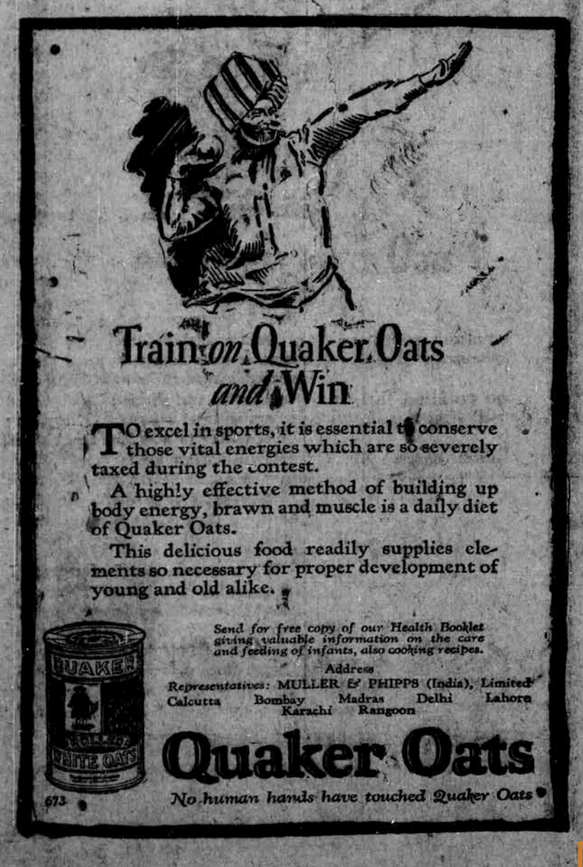
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"ATIYA BEGUM'S REMARKS EXPUNGED."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I did expect a reply from Atiya Begum, but I never thought that she was capable of resorting to such inventions to regain her lost prestige. However, as she was not in possession of a copy of her own remarks she must invent something, and I have not the least hesitation in admitting that she seems to be an adept in that art.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Atiya Begum's remarks in the visitor's book and those of Mrs. Stockbridge. If you will compare them, Mr. Editor, you will be convinced that while one is "sympathetically critical" in her remarks, the other is "spitefully destructive." You will also see from Atiya Begum's remarks how she has distorted facts. The idea of shifting the Institution to New Gamdevi or New Babulnath is entirely a new one and her own remarks give the lie direct to her. I can not compliment her on this new idea. Is there the remotest possibility of the Muslim purdah women attending a Training Class situated so far away from the Mahomedan localities in the City? I assure you there is not. Originally the idea was to start an Urdu Training Class in the Seva Sadan Institution at Gamdevi under the direct supervision of Miss B. E. Engineer, who had even consulted the Educational Inspector, Mr. J. S. Kadri, about it. But it was dropped after full consideration, as it was realised that the purdah women would not attend a Training Class situated so far away from their places of residence. If such a scheme be practicable, why does Atiya Begum not try it herself? She has only to start a Training Class in the Aiwan-i-Rafat, and her "able band of cultured ladies" would come forward to serve as teachers without any remuneration. Aiwan-i-Rafat, the Nation's property, as it is promised by Atiya Begum to be, could not be used for a more laudable purpose. Trained mistresses bearing the national hall-mark of Aiwan-i-Rafat would thus be manufactured by hundreds at little or no cost at all. Why not try it now? Dear lady: there are some very clever and knowing people in the Corporation, and you will find it hard to induce them to part with Rs. 6,000/ for your pet scheme, notwithstanding all your "Inshaal'ahs".

What surprises me most, Mr. Editor, is Atiya Begum's advocacy of the Purdah. She is preaching what she is not practising herself. Is she consistent when after publicly condemning the purdah before the Muslim students, at some performance for the benefit of a Muslim hostel, last year, she comes and tells us that she was "shocked" to find the Training College in charge of two men? Now, sir, who are these two men? One of them, the Principal, is an old man nearly sixty. This man is Khwaja Ghulam-ul-Hasnain, a distinguished Urdu scholar, and a grandson of the great Urdu Poet, Hali. Even men like Maulana Shaukat Ali, who are great protagonists of purdah, have paid a glowing tribute to the Schools Committee on their choice of him as Principal of the College. The other man is past fifty, a senior third year Trained Teacher on the Urdu side. Atiya Begum has conveniently forgotten the presence of the third teacher, a bright trained Muslim lady from Upper India. The male teachers were engaged because females of the requisite knowledge and teaching experience of the Urdu language and administrative capacity to start a new Training College were not available. Moreover, it is not the desire of the Schools Committee, nor the wish of the Muslim community to introduce here the strict purdah of Northern India.

It must be mentioned here by the way that after her interview with the President of the Corporation and some of the Councillors, Atiya Begum started spreading a report that the Corporation had promised her a grant. Surely she has the common sense to know that the informal interview to which she was invited was not a meeting of the Corporation. How could she then interpret the mere suggestion of Mr. Janmadas Mehta to give her a special grant to run a model school as a resolution of the Corporation? And what is this story of "three grants" as she says? Some new invention of her fertile brain.

Now about Atiya Begum's choice epithet of "Ghatan". Her new story of "dirty tea boys" and "a female comfortably situated on the dirty steps" is an absolute falsehood. She herself doubted it being swallowed by the public and has, therefore hurriedly added the parenthetical remark, which immediately follows it. I am enclosing herewith the statement of the Headmistress of the Khandia street Girls' School, in which she clearly says that Atiya Begum asked her, 'Does that "Ghatan" ever visit the school and does she do any work?' 'On the Headmistress asking whom she meant, she replied, "I mean your Lady Superintendent." This fact is also borne out by the four girls of St. V. in whose presence this insulting question was asked, and whose declaration is also enclosed herewith. The fact is, Sir, that the Lady Superintendent who is a Marhati trained teacher, hails from the Deccan and although she is a Muslim she wears her Sari in the Dakshini style. That is why Atiya Begum has nick-named her a "Ghatan".—Yours etc.

ABDUR RAHIM DIWANKAR.
Memnea Buildings, Paraj Statue,
Bombay, Oct. 1.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

the position of responsibility and power. Consequently the members cannot expect from the leaders anything in return for their loyalty and allegiance. The remedy for this anamolous position, of course, lies in further regulation of the Constitution in which selected members of the Opposition would take up positions of power and responsibility and rise to the Cabinet rank. The present Parliamentary Act provided for the appointment of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, but the Government have not given effect to this provision of the Act. In the first Assembly a motion was made for the appointment of Under-Secretaries and the Government were not disinclined to put in force its provisions, but the Democratic Party, after prolonged consultation, decided that none of the members should take office on the ground that it would be denuded of its ablest members who alone would be appointed to these offices. There was another difficulty which made the Democratic Party oppose the appointment of Under-Secretaries. The Government were approached on the question as to whether the Under-Secretaries would be able to express their own views or be merely the mouthpiece of Government. The reply of the Government was that they will have to carry out the policy of Government, because, being Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, they would be merely spokesmen of the Departments concerned. In other words, the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries would have been Parliamentary debaters to enforce the policy of Government with which they themselves would not have been in sympathy and against which their colleagues in the Assembly would have been openly hostile. Another provision of the present Parliamentary Act which has remained a dead-letter is the appointment of a Standing Advisory Committee to the Home Department.

SCURVY TREATMENT.

Now as is well-known the Home Department controls the internal administration of the country and a Committee of the Home Department would have been a very useful Committee, if the Home Department would have taken it into its confidence. A motion to this effect was made in the first Assembly and carried in spite of the opposition of Government. They appointed a Committee of the Home Department but it was never called. It remains, therefore, a paper Committee, the services of which were not even for once utilized by Government. Only once the Government placed certain non-official bills before this Committee to advise them as to the attitude they should adopt in the House, but as the Committee's advice was in accordance with the popular view which the Government were not in accord with, they appeared to have thought that the decision of the Committee would weaken their position and consequently no non-official bills have since been placed before this Committee for its opinion. Committees attached to the other Departments have functioned, but not so well as might have been expected. Of all the Committees that relating to Emigration has done well and this is because the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Portfolio is an Indian and the Secretary is also an Indian and it shows that the Opposition and the Government might see eye to eye if only a sympathetic Executive Councillor is appointed to preside over the Department. I have already dealt with the Finance Department. The Member in charge of Education, Health, and Labour is also in charge of Emigration with the result that this Department has also functioned well, but as Education and Health are transferred departments of the Government of India, the opportunities for work upon this Committee are negligible, as even University Legislation has now been provincialized. The question of policy has also been decentralized. The Committee, therefore, only functions upon very minor matters which call for no notice. On the whole, judging from the work of the three Assemblies, it is clear that the Government of India Act has not fulfilled the expectations that were aroused in its supporters at its inception. The Legislative Assembly has not fulfilled the expectations and because its powers, though appearing great on paper, are unfortunately in practice negligible, with the veto and the power of certification aggravated by the conduct of the members of the Assembly itself, its influence has imperceptibly dwindled during the last and the present Assembly. The fact really is that the present Constitution is intended to introduce the Western form of popular government in a country where people do not yet understand the very elements of the rules underlying collective consultation and action. There are very few men who can think for themselves and fewer still who possess the necessary power of leadership. Leaders of parties, inside and outside the House, are appointed because of their political services and sacrifices and not with due advertence to their capacity for leadership. This would be a minor drawback, were it not for the fact that with an Opposition weak, that fact renders it weaker still.

(To Be Continued).

The funeral of the aviator, Weber, took place this afternoon with full military honours. The cortege which started from the Gamia Ingah was accompanied by the German Minister and many Europeans and Persians.—Reuter.

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VOL XV. NO 134— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXV.

No documents, except those of the most urgent importance pertaining to state matters, were sent to Vindhya. The prince was resting. His secretaries, therefore, at Rajmere, dealt with difficulties as they arose, and the ordinary business of the state of Rajistan was carried on as usual.

Everybody in the state service recognized that he badly needed a holiday, for never had his predecessors worked as had this young prince. Everybody feared, as they feared an evil fate, that he might fall ill, and even----God forbid it----die!

Therefore, whenever a courier came to Vindhya with papers, it was certain the matter was vital.

The prince, with Bryan, had been giving Chundra a riding lesson. A khaki habit had been made for her by the Dhirzi, a copy of the prine's own, and the timid, shrinking Chundra had suffered herself to be garbed in this strange and, to her, degrading costume, longing, if truth were told, for the peace and seclusion of the zenana. Chundra was at heart a purdah lady, and it was not the smallest of her brother's difficulties to attempt to make her into anything else. To show herself, like a coolie woman, in the public gaze, was to Chundra the last and worst degradation. In Vindyha it was not so bad; there were no people about, the servants were old and trusted clansmen whose hereditary right it had been for generations to wait on the royal house. Bryan she knew, liked, and was used to. So she bestrode her pony with something almost amounting to enthusiasm, and kept between the other two, up the wide, hard-trodden mountain road, which led from Vindhya into the hills.

"You must learn not to mind people seeing your face," said the prince, with intent to encourage. "You have a great mission in life. You are not like ordinary everyday women of the zenana. You know, we have talked much of what I want you to do for the women of Rajistan. The first thing of all is to cast away the purdah idea ---of secluding yourself---and get accustomed to being seen."

"Yes," answered Chundra obediently. "And I want----oh, so much!---to do what you ask me. You are so wonderful, Dick, you can do everything better than anybody else. But me, I am silly and ignorant. If Flame had lived, she would have done all as you wish. Flame often wrote and told me how much she longed to be back here, and doing those things. Even in her last letter she said, "'A naton cannot rise higher than its women,'"

A quick spasm crossed the prince's face ----Bryan's eyes were fixed on his horse's ears.

"And she said also, 'How shall slaves be the mothers of free men? It is impossible.'" Proudly, as one repeating a lesson, she spoke the words. "So you see, dear brother, that I do know a little of what you wish me to do, but I am weak and stupid. You must have patience with me."

"You are neither weak nor stupid," said the prince. "And when we go back to Rajmere, and get the women's hospital opened, you will go there every day and take them flowers, and nice things to eat, and you will tell them how to think of these matters in the only right way. Nothing can be done without right thinking. By and by, after right thoughts, actions will follow. But so far our women haven't even begun to think! Now what do you say to a gallop. Grip with your knees, Chundra, and don't imagine you are going to fall off. If you think you can do a thing, you can do it. So never say the word impossible. Just say to yourself, it is easy, and I can do it. Now then!"

And Chundra trembling by had tried to put these precepts of a creed, new in the West, yet old in India, as India itself, into practice. The result was moderately good, and her brother's praise was sufficient reward for Chundra.

"She'll do," remarked Bryan, "once she conquers her fears. Every day she gains confidence."

As they approached the house they saw that one of the high-powered cars of the Rajistan State stood at the entrance. The prince leaped down, and handed his horse to the waiting syce. The courier salaamed, and handed him a letter. With a brief word to Bryan to look after the princess His Highness walked into the house and shut himself into his room. He tore open the letter.

It had been sent on from Rajmere by the Chief Secretary, having been opened by him. It was from His Excellency the Viceroy, and stated that, having duly received his Highness's kind invitation to perform the ceremony of opening the new hospital and other public buildings in the City of Rajmere, and finding that other engagements required his presence in the adjoining state in little less than a week, he would be pleased to come on from there to Rajmere on the fifteenth, and proposed himself as His Highness's guest until the eighteenth. Her Excellency the Vicereine would accompany him, and had been deeply gratified and interested to learn that the new women's hospital was now ready to be opened. The letter concluded with expressions of the utmost goodwill and friendship.

Coming from such a source, it was a token of appreciation and kindliness which any young man must have been flattered to receive.... As the prince laid it aside there was a very pleased smile on his face.

He took up the second letter and glanced at its contents. The pleased smile quickly faded. It was from the Diwan, the Secretary of State, and stated that the railwaymen throughout the state had issued an ultimatum, that, unless certain demands were complied with, they would, to a man, come out on strike on the fifteenth, the day of the arrival of their Excellencies.

The Maharajah's lips were set in a grim line as he stood on the balcony looking out at the steep, boulder-covered hills. His teeth gritted with rage as his mind took in all the varied aspects of the affair. His Excellency's projected vist must have become known to certain people, as everything in India becomes known. There had been trouble with the railwaymen before The paid agitator had penetrated even to Rajistan, and had laid his snares with his usual cunning. The followers of ons Mujerki, a well-meaning but unpractical dreamer and idealist, hod gone far beyond anything their leader had preached or proposed, using the magic of his name for their own secret purposes, and the result had been disastrous to established law and order.

Were they going to spoil everything for him, he asked himself angrily. His Excellency's visit would be something of a flat and feeble effort, instead of the triumphant progress the prince had visualized it, if the railways were idle, the men lounging about on strike, the whole state seething with these discontented elements.

"Never!" said the prince through clenched teeth. A gust of rage, elemental primitive, seized him. All his plans brought to naught by these ignoble schemers. What to do? Yet what to do? What course to pursue? Yielding to a sudden swift impulse he seized a pen and without a second's thought dashed off a telegram to the Diwan. It ran as follows:

"In the event of railwaymen coming out on strike, my instructions are immediately take up all rails throughout my state. Am making a present of them to British Government for use in Mesopotamia.--

(Sd.) DIGVIZAY of RAJISTAN.

Feeling like a gambler who has risked his all on one last through, the prince called the 'peon-wallah' and dispatched the missive. Knowing Rajistan, and well aware that anything marked private would not be suffered to remain so, he marked in "Secret and Important" and instructed the man to ride to the nearest post office and dispatch the message to the Diwan by the ordinary Morse code.

To the Diwan he sent a letter by the courier:

"My orders are that all preparations for the official reception of their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Vecereine on the fifteenth, go forward without delay. Everything to be done on the grandest scale, as befitting the reception of such honoured guests. Also send trusted men into the cities and railway centres and keep me well informed of the progress of preparations for the railwaymen's strike called for the day.--

(Sd.) DIGVIZAY of RAJISTAN.

On the thirteenth came a bewildered and excellingly jubilant though mystified Diwan for audience with his prince.

"I obeyed your Highness's instructions to the letter," he said "I sent picked men into all the centres everywhere. Somehow the contents of your telegram to me must have leaked out—I mean the telegram in which you gave me your instructions as to taking up all rails which your Highness stated you intended giving to the British Government for use in Mesopotamia, where I have no donbt, they would be exceedingly valuable."

"Yes," said His Highness. "So the contents leaked out, although I marked it secret."

"Your Highness should have sent it in cypher," said the Diwan, "for, yes, the contents certainly leaked out. By that night it was all over Rajmere, and the palace in a tumult. The merchants were organizing a deputation to wait on your Highness, pointing out the utter ruin of trade in the state if your intentions were carried out."

"Quite so," said the prince. "And then, what then? No deputation came to me!"

"No. Certain of the more violent of the merchants took matters into their own hands. A large number of them attended a great meeting of railwaymen, and, as I gather, were indeed most violent. They pointed out the ruin of the trade of the state which must result from the ill-advised action of the railway servants, they threatened them with dire vengeance if they so much as dared to breathe the word strike. Certain of the strikers---alien fellows, your Highness, who live by fomenting trouble in these matters---ventured to withstand the merchants. Matters were looking very black and a riot had begun when the merchants formed themselves into a band and took rude hold of those aliens, and ran them out of the state. Since when there has been heard nothing more of any strike."

IF I WERE A LABOUR LEADER?

"WOULD WISH TO BE LOYAL: BEGIN TO SEE HUMBUG: THROW IN MY LOT WITH THEM" ETC.

DUKE'S RETORT TO LANSBURY.

I am asked to reply to Mr. Lansbury's article, "If I were a Duke." This would not be so difficult if it were based on fact instead of fiction.

I note, however, he declares himself to be in favour of "mixing up people" so as to let them know how "the others" live. A very good principle indeed, but in his case it has apparently been without any beneficial result. Mr. Lansbury says he has "stayed at the homes of bishops and peers," and then begins to describe in burlesque a, voluptuous and silly style of living which I am sure he never witnessed in the homes of any ordinary bishop or peer, writes the Duke of Montrose in "Pearson's Weekly" in mail week.

Mr. Lansbury may, of course, be referring to the homes of the Socialist peers, but, as I have never been invited to stay with any of the earls and countesses of that party, I am unable to speak of the conduct in their mansions.

As to "rubbing shoulders" with all kinds and conditions of men, I think the average peer can hold his own very well. There was never any trouble about it in the trenches, or at sea, or on the farm, or in the workshop, and this was amply proved over and over again during the Great Strike.

AN IDLE EMPTY LIFE.

If I were a Labour leader, I think I would soon recognise what an idle, empty life it generally is; and how it soon resolves itself into no labour at all, only "talk"---and this always at other people's expense.

I had a very good illustration of this at the end of the War. We had a Labour demonstration in the Clyde area, and, at the meeting, one of the Labour leaders was rather roughly handled. As Competent Naval Authority for the area, it was my duty to inquire into the disturbance, and I sent for the organiser of the meeting.

"There appeared before me a beautifully dressed young man, with long hair bobbed like a woman's, and all plastered with grease. He told me he was a Socialist and that he was trying to organise a Socialist ex-Service Men's Union. I then discovered he was screwing fourpence a week out of soldiers, ostensibly for his office but in reality to provide himself and his "assistant" with a good fat living!

Yes---if I were a Labour leader---I should soon begin to see there was a good deal of humbug about the whole business.

Not so long ago "the Rev. Campbel Steven, M.P."---the divine Socialist cleric of the Clyde---declared that "all rent was robbery." and yet, I know quite a number of Socilists dwelling by the coast who are only too pleased to let their houses to summer visitors for the astonishing rent of £20 to £30 a month! If one so much as hinted that they were aiding and abetting in robbery, they would be righteously indignant.

It seems to me that the life of a Labour leader can be made very convenient and profitable on occasion, especially if one has plenty of time on one's hands to "talk" and no one onerous public service to demand the whole of one's attention.

Mr. Lansbury quite openly states he has no reverence for old institutions, whether they be customs of State or associations of the human family. To illustrate this lack of appreciation he describes how, when elected Mayor of Popular, he openly discarded, with a speech, the gold chain of office, and hung it over the front of his desk.

Wesn't this just a little bit of "swank" to make people look at George Lansbury talk about George Lansbury, and think George Lansbury superior to other people? After all, why should not a Mayor wear a chain of office just the same as a street coner orator thinks it proper to wear a red tie, have his hair bobbed and sport a soft black Homburg hat? The one is just as good as the other, and to my mind, if it is proper to wear an enamelled badge as a Socialist, it is quite pardonable to wear the chain of office of a mayor.

LOYAL TO MY COUNTRY.

If I were a Labour leader, I would still wish to by loyal to my Country----like thousands of other real working men are.

The recent Sacco and Vanzetti business has shown that we British have nothing to learn from any other country in the matter of freedom and jujstice. Even the greatest and most democratic republic in the world has its shortcomings and as for Socialist Russia----it is no more than a byword for tyranny, oppression, and murder.

Socialists may talk about "internationalism" and send "fraternal greetings" to whom they like, but Great Britain remains the best, freest and most just country on God's earth; and the way is open, from the bottom to the top in every walk of life, to those who have ability and grit to climb.

If I were a Labour leader, I would keep politics out of my Trade Union affairs. I would realise that the only road to success and wealth is by work, and payment by results.

Jealousy of one's neighbours, quarrelling and strife in business never brought any good to any one. All honour, then to men like Frank Hodges, Havelock Wilson, Spencer and Thomas, who have recognised this truth; and who are striving to preserve industrial peace.

If I were a Labour leader I would throw in my lot with them, and I would try and get the Trades Union funds invested so as to secure substantial capital interest, or even control in industry, rather than spend my fellow-workers' earnings in trying to smash and ruin the source of their daily bread.

Mr. Lansbury would "abolish the House of Lords root and branch." Well, I would not. The hereditary idea may have imperfections, but so has every other known parliamentary system. One thing however, stands to the credit of the House of Lords, and that is that no other legislative chamber in the world possesses a greater or more true independence of thought or a higher standard of debate.

Many times have I heard people of varying political opinion say they would much rather listen to a debate in the House of Lords than to one in the House of Commons. For in the former chamber a fair hearing is always granted to the speaker, and he is able to develop his argument; while in the latter chamber the orator's voice is too often drowned by a chorus of interruptions, and epithets are used which are certainly not conducive to good government.

THAT UNUSED LAND.

Mr. Lansbury says that if he had 'unused' land he would hand it over to the State, but that is nothing wonderful. There must be very few landlords who have unused land; and I have not the slightest doubt if the State would accept such as they have they would be only too glad to part with it and so relieve themselves in some degree of the crushing burden of taxation and rates.

The lamentable thing is that when public authorities acquire land, they never set any good example of economical agriculture, but generally end in making an egregious financial failure. Socialist farming schemes have been many, and they have all proved rotten to the core. They have never contributed one single discovery or advance in agricultural science. Everything that helps to-day to maintain the high standard of British farming is the fruit of individual effort, and more often than not owes its success to the sympathetic and far-seeing administration of the estate of some peer or landlord.

If I were a Labour leader then, I would recognise what a lot of "blathering" is going on among my fellows, and I would try and get "down to tin-tacks" and do a bit of solid work for the good of the Community, remembering all the while that Community spelt with a big "C" means the negation of "class distinction," "class-feeling," and "class-talk."

"HEREDITARY LEADERS" OF DECCAN.

Photo by Mirkar, Bombay.

"As hereditary leaders and landed proprietors, you are in a position to exercise a beneficient and restraining influence." said Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, addressing the Sirdars of the Deccan at their Conference. Our picture shows the hereditary leaders in conference.

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